The Outlook

VOLUME 95 AUGUST 20, 1910 NUMBER 16

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY
REGULAR WEEKLY NUMBERS, FIVE CENTS. MAGAZINE NUMBERS (FOURTH ISSUE OF EACH MONTH), FIFTEEN CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS — FIFTY-TWO ISSUES — THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1910, by the Outlook Company

The Attempted Assassination of Mayor Gaynor 851
The Indian Lands Investigation 852
The Grandfather Clause in Oklahoma .. 853
End of the Grand Trunk Strike 854
The Cloakmakers' Strike 855
New York's Private Banks 856
Making New York a Modern Terminal 857
Employees of the Household 857
A Unique Summer School 858
The Vatican and Spain 859
The President of Chile 860
Babushka 860
Take Care of the Children's Teeth 860
Mayor Gaynor 861
The True Economy 863
A Financier on Conservation 864
The Spectator 865
Mayor Gaynor and His Work 867
By Henry F. Griffin
A Run on the Bank 873
By E. L. Pearson
The Spirit of Democracy: In Industry—Industrial Democracy 876
By Lyman Abbott
Educational Unity in the Pacific Northwest 884
By A. W. Hendrick
John Lothrop Motley—American 891
By H. Addington Bruce
The New Books 894
Letters to The Outlook 897

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 to the regular subscription price for postage.

HOW TO REMIT. Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express Order, or Postal Money Order, payable to the Outlook Company. Currency, unless mailed in a registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Notice of change in address should be sent Two Weeks before the date of issue on which the change is to take effect. The change cannot be made unless the subscriber's Old Address is clearly indicated in addition to the New Address.

RENEWALS. The date opposite your name on the yellow label which appears on your copy of The Outlook shows to what date your subscription has been paid. Your renewal should be received two weeks before the date of expiration thus indicated, to prevent any interruption in your receipt of The Outlook.

COPYRIGHT. All the contributions and illustrations of this number are fully protected by copyright and must not be reprinted without special permission.

ADVERTISING. Orders, final instructions, and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the Saturday on which the advertisement is intended to appear.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All manuscripts, drawings, and photographs are received with the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss or injury while in their possession or in transit. Return postage should be inclosed with each manuscript submitted, and a copy should be retained by its author.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Chicago Office, 150 Michigan Boulevard London Office, 3 Regent Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wedding Silver

A Wedding Gift ought to endure for many generations of service. Just as marriage is permanent and endures for life, the marriage gift should be equally enduring and permanent.

This desire for long service in a Wedding Gift explains why such gifts are universally chosen of silver.

Table Silver is especially popular for Weddings. For one thing it is immediately needed. It goes into use at once. It easily supplies a century of service. It has wondrous possibilities of moulding, shaping and decoration.

Going back nearly one hundred years, Gorham Silverware has been the "Wedding Silver" of three successive generations. To-day "Gorham" and "Wedding Silver" are almost synonymous terms.

There is something appropriate in giving as a Wedding Gift a piece of Gorham Silver — universally admitted the best in the world.

Sold by leading jewelers everywhere.

The Gorham Co.

Silversmiths

New York

GORHAM SILVER POLISH—THE BEST FOR CLEANING SILVER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

AUGUST 20, 1910

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAYOR GAYNOR

Not since the days when the country was in suspense and grief over the shooting of President McKinley has there been such universal evidence of anxiety as that which followed the attempt upon Mayor Gaynor's life on Tuesday of last week. Elsewhere in this issue an editorial considers the startling event in its public and personal aspects. It comments also on Mr. Gaynor's services and his ideals of the relations between a city and its official head, as brought out on another page in a special article upon "Mayor Gaynor and His Work," written for The Outlook, with Mr. Gaynor's approval, by Mr. Henry F. Griffin, who records the Mayor's own expressions and views set forth in more than one interview with the author of the article. Here we report only the principal facts of the assault and what followed. Mr. Gaynor was to sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd Line. He went on board Tuesday morning at half-past eight, and was standing on deck with his son and many friends, when James J. Gallagher, a dismissed city dock watchman, approached the group and fired three shots at the Mayor before he was seized by those about. One of the shots went astray; one grazed Mr. Edwards, the Street Cleaning Commissioner; one struck Mr. Gaynor at the back of the neck, and, as the X-ray examination on Friday proved, lodged in the "vault of the pharynx"—that is, the doctors explain, that part directly behind and below the tonsils. At first the reports that reached the papers intimated that the wound would quite probably prove fatal, and the excitement and indignation were intense. Later reports were more hopeful, and continued to grow in confidence during the week. Mr. Gaynor was taken to a hospital in Hoboken, and bulletins were issued frequently; the result in a day or two being that the people became somewhat reassured, but none the less remained indignant and sympathetic. No such conditions of pulse and temperature followed as were thought to be alarming; the Mayor showed extraordinary coolness and cheerfulness; and as we write (although there are always with such wounds at least remote possibilities of danger) Mr. Gaynor seems well started on the way to recovery. His secretary, Mr. Adamson, is reported as saying in answer to a question as to whether the Mayor's mind was clear:

> Why, if you think that the Mayor's not all there, you ought to see him bossing that sick-room. He's on the job every minute; he wants to know just what everything is done for and how it is going to turn out; what they are going to do to him, and what every symptom indicates. Oh, no, he isn't a bit dictatorial or fractious; he just wants to know everything. His whole mental focus is directed to one thing. He is a man who has put his whole mind on one job, and that is to get well; he has no use for any extraneous matters while that aim is ahead of him.

The man Gallagher was discharged for negligence of duty and insolence; he wrote letters to the heads of departments and to the Mayor, and his only pretended grievance against the Mayor was that the latter had refused to reinstate him, and had thereby "taken away his bread and butter." We need not waste words to characterize such folly. Gallagher, by his own account, was a trouble-maker among his fellow-employees; whether there is or is not anything in his claim that he was ousted because of petty political intrigues is of no moment; he was simply a reck-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

less, ugly-tempered man who was bound to avenge his grievance, real or fancied, on some one, and who attacked the Mayor because of the sensational publicity that must result. Of course his lawyer offers insanity as a defense; the plea will be fairly considered, but so far the facts as known indicate brutal viciousness rather than delusion. The would-be assassin's trial should be quick, sharp, and just, with due respect to his rights but without room for technical delays. We earnestly hope that before these words are read the Mayor's quick recovery will be assured beyond shadow of doubt, and that, after a period of rest and strength-gaining which, apart from his illness, he has surely earned if any city official ever did, he may continue to carry on an administration which stands for protection to the individual, punishment for the lawless, and civic gain in every direction.

THE INDIAN LANDS INVESTIGATION

A Committee of Congress has been investigating in Oklahoma the question of attorneys' fees to white lawyers for the sale of Indian lands. The Indians are the wards of the Government. Their property is under the control of the Government as a self-constituted, but none the less morally bound, trustee. It has become the settled policy of the Government to raise the Indians from the status of dependent wards to that of independent citizens. In the meantime, however, it is the duty of the Government to see that in this process the Indians are not despoiled, but that they begin their life as citizens with the property that the Government has held for them as wards. It is not an altogether easy task to insure this protection to the Indians. Their lack of experience in business affairs renders them ignorant of the value of their own possessions, and consequently renders them open to the designs of men who have a keener sense of values. The methods which have been adopted by white men to secure Indian property without giving a fair equivalent in return have been ingenious and very numerous. They have included forgery, perjury, frauds of almost every kind, and violence; but they have not all been lawless. The most ingenious, if not always the most profitable, have been in accord with, or at least not in violation of, law. Frequently Congress has felt the pressure, exerted on behalf of individuals or communities, to act or refuse to act in such a way as to enable white men to get property at the expense of the Indians. At the same time pressure is brought upon Congress to take action with regard to Indian affairs in such a way as to be of advantage both to whites and Indians. It is not always a simple matter to distinguish between the two kinds of measures. Congress at its last session did not escape this sort of pressure. Such pressure was brought to bear with regard to the segregated coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes in Oklahoma. The Government had authorized the sale of these lands. The money from the sale was to go, of course, to the Indians, the owners of the land. It is asserted that the Government itself, through, we suppose, the Indian Office, would represent the interests of the Indians and manage the sale of these lands; but it appears that it was possible for the Indians to employ attorneys to attend to this matter on their behalf. According to the law, however, contracts made with tribes of Indians for such legal representation would not be valid unless they should be approved by the President. A certain law firm had secured contracts with some ten thousand Indians to act as their representative in the sale of these lands for a fee of ten per cent. At this rate the sale of thirty million dollars' worth of the land would yield to the law firm a fee of three million dollars. For these contracts (known as the McMurray contracts) this firm had failed to receive the approval of either President Roosevelt or President Taft. But it did not cease its activities to secure such approval. In January Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, introduced a resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs generally of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and requesting the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior not to confirm any contracts pending investigation. In May Senator Gore introduced a bill to require that such contracts relating to money and property

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the Five Civilized Tribes be subject to the approval of Congress. This bill was reported favorably, but with an amendment. Thereupon, according to Senator Gore's testimony before the Investigating Committee, a man by the name of Jake Hamon requested Senator Gore to withdraw his bill or at least have it reported unfavorably, and, purporting to be interested in the McMurray contracts, offered Senator Gore fifty thousand dollars as his share of the proceeds. Senator Gore also testified that this man who had offered him money had mentioned the names of several men high in Government office who were interested in these contracts. Of course such third-hand hearsay evidence is worthless, and the mere mention of names without further confirmation cannot serve the interests of truth. Mr. Hamon has issued a statement denying Senator Gore's allegations. There has been testimony, however, to the effect that Indians have been led to expect that a part of their property must disappear in attorneys' fees. We hope that this investigation will be thorough and will not be checked under the influence of any interested parties. If men are receiving money, whether in the form of fees or in the form of salary, as attorneys or counsel for Indians without rendering any real service or any service that could not be rendered adequately by the regular employees of the Government under the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the fact should be known.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE IN OKLAHOMA

On August 2 Oklahoma voted by approximately 40,000 majority to disfranchise practically all of its negroes. This franchise amendment is almost an exact copy of the North Carolina "grandfather clause," which the Federal Supreme Court has given the sanction of legality. It reads as follows:

> No person shall be registered as an elector of this State, or be allowed to vote in any election held herein, unless he be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma; but no person who was, on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write sections of such Constitution.

The provision is so worded that it applies solely to the negroes, exempting the illiterate whites, whether native or foreign born, and the illiterate Indians as well. The vital difference between this clause and that which has been adopted in North Carolina is that it creates a permanent condition, whereas in North Carolina it was adopted as a temporary expedient. In other words, while North Carolina, in order to secure the passage of a provision restricting the suffrage to those who met a certain test of fitness, waived this restriction temporarily in favor of white voters so that they would not be called upon to disfranchise themselves, Oklahoma has seen fit to set a permanent standard of fitness for negroes which it does not set for whites. This is, of course, most obviously a discrimination against negroes; but it is really a discrimination against the whites. It allows white people to remain illiterate without suffering any political penalty, while it offers to literate negroes a political reward. We believe that in time this clause will prove to be an encouragement to negro education and an obstacle to the education of whites. This amendment is the more unnecessary in Oklahoma because the negro population of that State is comparatively small. It is true that in certain localities the election in a school district, a township, a city ward, or a county where negroes have been in a majority has been carried for negro candidates simply because they were negroes; but this does not justify the passage of a permanent "grandfather clause" such as that which Oklahoma has adopted. The worst aspect, however, of this election by which the "grandfather clause" was adopted was the piece of trickery by which it was smuggled through the polls. The ballot was so arranged that the illiterate or careless voter was sure to be recorded in favor of the adoption of the clause, while only those who took particular pains in their voting could be registered against it. At the bottom of the ballot were printed the words "For the Amendment." If the voter overlooked the referendum, his vote was counted in the affirmative. To vote in the negative the elector had to cross

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

out the words with a lead-pencil. Inasmuch as the Oklahoma voter stamps his ballot with a rubber stamp, lead-pencils are not provided in the booths. Every other referendum in Oklahoma has been submitted so that the elector could vote "yes" or "no" with his rubber stamp. In this single instance the ballot was so arranged that not only all the electors who neglected the question altogether would be counted for the measure, but it was made as difficult as possible to vote the negative of the proposition at all. It was a poor trick of a pothouse politician, and while the referendum carried at the polls, its author, who was a candidate at the same primary, received a decided and well-merited rebuke.

END OF THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE

Industrial war between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its employees in train and yard service has been brought to an end through the intervention of the Canadian Minister of Labor. The dispute which brought about this state of industrial war had reached an acute stage in March, and thereupon became the subject of investigation in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. After the findings of the Board, established in accord with that Act, were submitted, there was no further action which the Government could require either party to the controversy to take. The main point before the Board was the standardization of the rules and rates of wages, so as to bring them to the same basis as other roads. The Board of Investigation awarded a minimum increase of eighteen per cent in the pay, but recommended the immediate standardization of the rules. The Company ostensibly accepted the Board's award; but it put into effect really what it regarded as an equivalent to the money increase in the rates, and set January 1, 1913, as the date for the "immediate" standardization of the rules. With this the men were not unnaturally dissatisfied, and they struck. The men were legally justified in doing this, as the acceptance of the award is not compulsory; but they were at the disadvantage of appearing outwardly to reject the award which the Company had outwardly accepted. Thereupon there ensued public inconvenience and no little public suffering. Of this The Outlook has already had something to say. Not at all discouraged by the apparently fruitless outcome of three months of investigation, the Minister of Labor, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, continued his efforts to bring the two parties to the dispute to an understanding. There are two laws in Canada under which this dispute might have been subjected to governmental intervention. Both these acts provide for a Board of Investigation. It happened that the intervention of the Government was taken in accord with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Just before the strike was called, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway asked the Minister of Labor to invoke the terms of the other Act known as the Conciliation and Labor Act, which also provided for a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation, and Investigation. It was the evident intention of the railway thus to postpone at least the beginnings of a strike. The Minister of Labor explained that action under the Conciliation and Labor Act did not mean the submission of the question to arbitration, as the President of the railway thought it did, and that, moreover, it was never contemplated that, after proceedings had been taken under one act, similar proceedings should be taken under the other. Nevertheless, the Minister of Labor referred the suggestion of the railway to the representatives of the men. They replied that they had already offered to the President of the Grand Trunk to have the matter submitted to the same arbitrators who had settled disputes on the New York Central, the Erie, the Lackawanna, and other railways in the United States. The strike took place. With a dense insistence that is hard to understand, the President of the Grand Trunk repeated his suggestion about action under the Conciliation and Labor Act, remarked upon what he called the changed attitude of the Minister of Labor, referred to his repeated urging that the Government take action to enforce arbitration, declared that the time for action had passed, and stated that it was only necessary that the road should have the protection to which it was entitled. Thus the proposal of the Government that both sides should

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

agree to submit the matter to arbitration and abide by the results was accepted after some delay by the men and rejected by the Company. The Minister of Labor had to explain three times to the President of the railway that there was no possibility of applying the Conciliation and Labor Act, and that there was no way of applying the principle of arbitration unless both sides agreed to submit the matter to arbitration and abide by the results. As a consequence, however, of the personal intervention of the Minister of Labor, a settlement was finally effected. The men accepted the wages which the Company had put into effect as the equivalent of the award by the Board, and the Company agreed to shift forward one year the date of the "immediate" standardization of the rules from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1912, at which date the rates of wages will also be standardized. Thus ends a dispute which has brought injury to Canada and involved both parties in loss. It is evident that even Canada, with its advanced legislation on the subject of industrial disputes, has not yet succeeded in banishing from industry the evils of warfare.

THE CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE

A promising attempt to bring about a settlement of the cloakmakers' strike in New York City has come to a disastrous end. A conference between representatives of the union and the manufacturers' protective association, after agreeing upon practically every point in dispute, split upon the rock of the closed shop. The conference was brought about by the efforts of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston. As the attorney for the union he proposed to the employers the plan for a conference, and when the proposal was accepted, he was asked by both sides to act as chairman. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Brandeis is an able lawyer; he possesses wide and thorough knowledge of industrial conditions; and is a faithful friend of the workingman. The conference met, with the distinct stipulation, agreed to by both sides, that the closed shop was not a subject to be discussed. The grievances of the strikers included low wages and their irregular payment, long hours, unsanitary conditions, work in tenement-houses, the system of sub-contracting, the requirement that workers pay for electricity (used in running their machines) and materials, and discrimination against non-union men. Agreement was soon reached upon every point except those of wages and hours of labor. The manufacturers granted the other demands of the men practically entire, and declared themselves ready to submit the question of wages and hours to arbitration. Even on those points the two sides were not very far apart. The union representatives were not in a position to agree, without referring the matter to the union members, to submit these questions to arbitration, but it seems likely that the differences on these points might have been harmonized if a more serious difference had not arisen. The question arose, What methods shall be adopted to make sure that the reforms agreed upon would be carried out? The union representatives demanded the closed shop as the guarantee of the new conditions, and when Mr. Brandeis reminded them firmly that they had agreed not to discuss the closed shop they modified the demand to one for the "union shop." This means, in their interpretation, a shop in which non-union men may be employed if there are not enough union men available, but in which the non-union men must join the union after they have been employed for a short time. The distinction is to them a real one, and there would doubtless be practical differences in the working of the two plans, though in principle the "union shop" seems to us to be open to the same objections as the closed shop. The employers were as opposed to the one as to the other; and Mr. Brandeis thereupon suggested what may be called the "preferential union shop," a plan which, so far as we know, has not been tried elsewhere. The "preferential union shop" is one in which the manufacturers recognize the union, "declare in appropriate terms their sympathy with the union, their desire to aid and strengthen the union, and their agreement that as between union men and non-union men of equal ability to do the job, they will employ the union men." This plan, provided it were entered into and carried

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on by both parties in good faith, seems to us an admirable one. It avoids the fundamental objection to the closed shop held by many employers, and aims to secure the undoubted advantages which organization among workers can bring not only to themselves but to the industry. Mr. Brandeis's proposal was heartily accepted by the manufacturers, but was rejected by the union leaders, who would accept nothing less than the "union shop" modification of the closed shop. In so doing they were doubtless acting under severe pressure from the mass of their followers; and this pressure was in great measure the result of a distrust of the manufacturers bred by years of unfair and inconsiderate treatment. The manufacturers were thus in a sense paying the penalty of past oppression—a penalty which even the generous concessions which they made at the conference could not remit. The union leaders, on the other hand, were guilty of stupidity in not trying to secure the acceptance of the manufacturers' liberal concessions. Perhaps the temper of the rank and file would have been too much for them, but there is little evidence that they made an attempt to secure their acceptance, or even wanted to. Their insistence upon the closed shop under the circumstances was no service to the cause of union labor, and, after their agreement at the opening of the conference not to discuss the subject, came perilously near to being a breach of faith. The strike is now running the usual course of such conflicts. Both sides are claiming everything; but the outcome is still in doubt. It is deplorable that the conference could not have resulted in a settlement. If the strikers had accepted the employers' concessions they would have gained much; and not least of the gains to both sides would have been the atmosphere of good will and co-operation in which the settlement would have been brought about and the new era begun.

NEW YORK'S PRIVATE BANKS

Sections of New York's great alien population have for many years been the prey of a class of self-styled private bankers who have hitherto managed to evade all restrictions on their business methods. It would hardly be just to assert that all these men are unscrupulous, but it is a fact that most of them are irresponsible. A bill was passed by the last New York Legislature with a view to enforcing some measure of State control over those who engage in this business. The new law will go into effect on September 1, and State Comptroller Williams has issued a statement summarizing its provisions. The law requires that individuals or partnerships that hereafter engage, directly or indirectly, in the business of receiving deposits of money for safe-keeping or for the purpose of transmission, or for any other purpose, must first obtain a license from the Comptroller. The only private bankers exempted from this requirement are those whose deposits during the preceding year averaged not less than $500 each. Hotel-keepers receiving money from guests for safe-keeping and express and telegraph companies receiving it for transmission are also exempted. Exemption from all the provisions of the statute may be secured by filing a bond in New York City in the sum of $100,000, and in Rochester and Buffalo in the sum of $50,000. An applicant for a license must have been a resident of the United States for five years, must make a written statement under oath showing his assets and liabilities, must pay a license fee of $50, and must deposit with the Comptroller $10,000 in money or in approved securities. He must also execute a surety bond for the safe-keeping of moneys, the penalty of which is to be a sum fixed by the Comptroller, not exceeding $50,000 and not less than $10,000, according to the amount of business done. Thus, if a banker has a deposit and transmission liability of $100,000 or less, he will be required to maintain the minimum fund of $10,000 in cash or securities, together with $10,000 in a surety bond—$20,000 all told. If his liability is between $100,000 and $300,000, he must maintain a safety fund equal to twenty per cent of such liability; while if his liability exceeds $300,000, the maximum fund of $60,000 will be required. Licensed bankers must file in the Comptroller's office quarterly statements, under oath, as to assets and liabilities, and there are provisions for the enforcement of this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

requirement. The Banking Department of the State is to have no part in the supervision of these unincorporated institutions. The law intrusts their regulation entirely to the Comptroller's office. New York seems in a fair way to be well rid of some of the most serious abuses that have made its "immigrant banks" notorious in the past.

MAKING NEW YORK A MODERN TERMINAL

Commissioner Tomkins, of the New York City Department of Docks and Ferries, has submitted to the Mayor a preliminary report on transportation conditions at the port of New York. Although no other port in the world compares with New York in extent of accessible dock facilities for ocean-going vessels or in other natural advantages, there are several seaport terminals in northern Europe, and one or two in South America, that are far more scientifically equipped. For the handling of freight New York is still dependent on antiquated and costly methods. The city has leased its docks to individual corporations for long terms of years, and each dock is operated as a unit without regard to the general transportation needs of the community, whereas each should be made to subserve the wants of all the various interests involved, the water front being treated as a whole and not as a series of unrelated landing-places for passengers and freight. For transferring freight from the pier to the warehouse or factory, the New York merchant or manufacturer is still restricted to the use of trucks, just as he was a century ago. Naturally, there is congestion at the piers, which are used for the temporary storage of commodities, and frequently there are serious delays. Many of the piers are now occupied by railway companies, and the New York Central operates a direct rail connection between its main line and the water front. Commissioner Tomkins now proposes a joint railway terminal installation on the North River, to include piers connected by rail to yards and storage warehouses and factories, and thence by rail to transfer yards where cars could be loaded with the products and run by means of floats to their destination. An important feature of the plan is an elevated freight railway having connections with each of the terminal buildings. This, like all the terminal structures, would be financed by the city, and Mr. Tomkins holds that such a proceeding would be feasible as a result of recent legislation excluding self-sustaining dock bonds from the debt limit. Like other students of New York's transportation problem, Mr. Tomkins believes that some day freight tunnels will have to be built for communication between Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Staten Island, but as long as car-floats are employed he would so locate the terminals that they can subsequently be conveniently connected by tunnels. It is significant that the city is at last working out a comprehensive scheme for correlating and modernizing New York's terminal facilities.

EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Complicated as the ordinary industrial problem is, it is not so complicated as the industrial problem with which every household employing help has to deal. In the household there is no production, in the ordinary sense, for barter or sale, and therefore the question as to the reward for work cannot be affected, as in the factory, by the worker's share in the production. Moreover, the employee in the factory works in one place and lives in another; but the employee in the household lives and works in the same place. In that case the problem of labor is complicated by the adjustments of family life. It is this peculiar relation which the employee in the household bears to the household itself that makes of what is commonly called the domestic problem a peculiarly human problem. At Vassar College a number of the girls who are students there have succeeded in putting into practice, with relation to the employees in what may be called the college household, theories of neighborliness. About twenty years ago a few in the student body and the faculty, who saw how little relief there was from dullness and drudgery in the lives of the women who worked as chambermaids, laundresses, and waitresses, established what is known as the Steadfast Club. This had but a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

short career; but the interest begun then continued. A library was started, and opportunities were given to the housemaids for study and recreation. Slow progress, marked by the setting apart of a sitting-room and by the establishment of committees to direct the social work, and the organization of the Good Fellowship Club, finally reached in 1908 an advanced stage. In that year a club-house for the use of the maids was completed and a salaried resident supervisor was obtained. The supervisor, with the cooperation of the undergraduate who is chairman of the club-house committees, plans the many features of the year's schedule, secures teachers for the classes, and enlists the aid of the students. The club-house is an attractive bungalow, with spacious porches, set in the midst of evergreen trees near the college conservatory. It contains a library, dining-room, sitting-room, living-room, with fireplace and piano, two bedrooms, infirmary and bathrooms, besides laundry, kitchen, pantry, and storeroom. This house the maids who work in the college enjoy as their own. Here they may entertain their friends, do their sewing, wash and iron their own clothes, play games, hold dances and receptions. It gives them a place for their life apart from their regular labor. Here in the club-house, also, are held classes in various studies, in sewing and cooking and handicraft, and in music. Last January a play was given there. The club is self-governing under the guidance of the supervisor, with offices held by both working-girls and students. The financial burden for the creation and carrying on of this club has been cheerfully borne by the Vassar students. An endowment fund of seventeen thousand dollars is needed, of which about nine thousand dollars remains to be raised. The alumnæ and undergraduates have been so thoroughly canvassed that the task of raising this moderate sum has become increasingly difficult. It is hoped that the full amount may soon be raised. Such a club as this not only serves the interests of the employees, but, what is quite as important, provides a common ground of interest for these workingwomen and the students whose daily occupation supplies interests that are otherwise quite diverse. Moreover, it suggests what may be done in every household in a small way. The obligation of the employer to the employee may not be greater where the work is done in a household rather than in a factory, but it covers a larger area of life. The factory employee seeks his own recreation, and possibly can find it in his own way after his working hours are over, but the household employee can, under present conditions at least, find no such separation between the hours of work and the hours of relaxation. To some degree the householder who can afford to have servants in the house should try to supply for them what the Good Fellowship club-house supplies for the maids at Vassar.

A UNIQUE SUMMER SCHOOL

Among summer schools the Warelands Dairy School, at Highland Lake, Norfolk, Massachusetts, is unique in its combination of theoretical, industrial, and social training. This school, in a sentence, is an attempt to bring into focus for six weeks, under happy out-of-door conditions, the best that is being thought and said about the clean-milk question. Above all, its object is to show by lecture and demonstration that this vital problem is not an isolated one belonging to a single class of workers, but one of the deepest public concern, to be solved only by the closest federation of civic, private, and philanthropic forces. As a high-grade New England farm producing "certified milk" for the Boston market, the Warelands offers an ideal opportunity for laboratory study. Thus, on a practical dairy farm, in the dairy, under the open sky, around the camp-fire, by means of lectures, excursions, laboratory and dairy demonstrations, its students are being enabled to view this question in its varied aspects—chemical, physiological, economic, and social. But of even more educational value and inspiration is the emphasis placed on the co-operative spirit by personal contact with representatives from many institutions. This departure from stereotyped educational routines is the outcome of certain dominating interests on the part of its founder and director, Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware. These interests may be summed up as an enthusiastic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

love for country life, an ardent belief in the economic necessity for an agricultural renaissance, an abiding faith that the production of clean milk is a distinct and honorable contribution toward the reduction of infant mortality as well as the general public weal, and a knowledge gained through personal experience that dairy farming may be made a healthful, remunerative, and cultural life for the educated woman. The Warelands was a dairy farm in colonial times, passing out of the family, but was ultimately repurchased, reclaimed, and the house restored to its old-time quaintness. Five years ago its ancient industry was also revived with the modern improvements in barn and dairy that human experience had been accumulating for more than a hundred and seventy years. At this time there was no organization for the "certification" of its product, but in response to Mrs. Ware's petition for such an organization the Milk Commission of the Suffolk District Medical Society came into existence, the Warelands being the first farm to receive its certification. As a pioneer in the clean-milk movement in the State of Massachusetts, it thus became the natural educational and inspirational center for those interested in the problem, and as such has from time to time been called upon for informal instruction. Last year, as the result of the repeated demands made upon it, the Warelands Dairy School was established, and six pupils enrolled during the initial season. This season these demands have assumed even larger proportions than could have been anticipated from its first session. The training of the school is threefold: theoretical, as afforded by its excellent lecture course; industrial, through its dairy demonstrations; and social, as expressed in the camp and home life, on which latter phase special emphasis is laid, every effort being made to keep the school informal and non-institutional in character. Dairy demonstrations are scheduled three times daily. In addition to the dairy demonstrations and the lectures on bacteriology, more than fifty regular lectures constitute the course. During the session students have been enrolled from Cornell, Clark, Wellesley, and Harvard Colleges, and from the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women, which is situated at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

THE VATICAN AND SPAIN

No advance was made last week toward settling the troubled relations between the Church of Rome and the Government of Spain. The clerical leaders in Spain, however, are to be credited with seeing the part of wisdom in that they discouraged and probably prevented any outbreak of violence at San Sebastian, where the political enemies of the Government would gladly have taken advantage of the riot that would have followed an attempt to carry out a "demonstration" in defiance of orders from the Government. The latest semi-official statement of the Vatican's view of the controversy seems to come pretty directly from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary. It in effect clings to the theory that the Spanish Government, by its two decrees about reducing the orders in Spain and allowing non-Catholic churches to be marked as places of worship, made it impossible for the Vatican to go on with the discussion of possible modifications of the Concordat. The Vatican holds that this totally altered the state of affairs actually under discussion; the Spanish Government, that the decrees did not violate either Constitution or Condordat, and that its right to act was that of every Government to control its own affairs. All through the negotiations there has been visible the dogmatic idea of the present Papal Court that its powers are those of a sovereignty and not of a church. This is the basic trouble; and unless another tone is taken, Spain is likely to move rapidly in the direction France has already taken. This is seen also in the trouble between the Vatican and Portugal, in which a Catholic periodical was suppressed by order of the Vatican without consulting the Portuguese Government, which considered this action a violation of the royal prerogative, characterizing the Cardinal's action as interference in the internal affairs of the country and disrespect for the Concordat. If there is any truth in the cable report that the Vatican has called in Cardinal Rampolla to aid its negotiations with Spain, there is hope of a more conciliatory and wiser course than has lately been adopted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

Standing near to Mayor Gaynor just before he was shot was President Montt, of Chile. The mention of his name in this connection was to most people the first information that the Chief Executive of a great and friendly nation had been visiting the United States. Some intimation has been made that our Government had hardly recognized the importance of this visit sufficiently, especially in view of the fact that we are earnestly striving to establish intimate relations with the Republics to the south of us, and that Chile ranks high among those nations in importance, only Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina surpassing her. We are glad to learn, however, that our State Department did everything in its power to conform with Señor Montt's own wishes in the manner of his reception and treatment while in this country. The New York "Times," which gave currency to the criticism of what seemed negligence, now reports, apparently on official authority, that "President Montt's visit here is merely a pleasant incident of a trip to Europe, whither he is bound for the sake of his health; that the Chilean Legation at Washington some three weeks ago arranged with the State Department for his reception and entertainment in the United States, and the programme was drawn up altogether to suit the Chilean President's convenience and desires. He was saluted upon his arrival in Boston Harbor, and was there accorded every honor. He wished to lunch rather than to dine with the President, who sent the yacht Mayflower to meet him. His indisposition has obliged him to cancel some of his engagements." The Outlook is more than a little glad that no blame attaches to our officials in this matter, for Spanish-American ideas of ceremony are pronounced, and it would have been a most disagreeable thing, in the case of Chile, to have recalled by any lack of cordiality to her President the memory of the brusque diplomatic methods employed at Washington not very long ago in urging the settlement of certain disputed claims. The completion of the tunnel through the Andes, which makes it possible to travel by rail between the capitals of Chile and Argentine, will doubtless do much to develop the prosperity of both countries. President Montt's five years of office expire next year, and under the Chilean Constitution he is not eligible for re-election.

BABUSHKA

At last word has been received by the friends of Madame Breshkovsky as to her whereabouts. Though she was tried last March and condemned to exile in Siberia, it has been impossible to learn anything about her. From trustworthy sources it is now learned that a little while ago she was in the prison hospital in Irkutzk, suffering from scurvy. The place of her destination is unknown. One person has been allowed to see her, and to give her some of the money that has been contributed to her, but absolutely nothing else was allowed to pass from his hands to hers, not even a lemon for the scurvy. On the way she had been allowed twenty cents a day for food. On the whole, she is said to have borne this part of the weary journey fairly well, but her friend who was sent into exile at the same time is dying, and before now has probably passed away. Irkutzk is just midway between eastern and western Siberia. That Madame Breshkovsky should be taken so far means in all probability that she will be sent to the dreariest part of Siberia, either to the Yakutzk or Aldan district, inhabited by ignorant, degraded Yakuts, whose language even she will not understand. The river Aldan is one of the largest eastern tributaries of the Lena, and runs through a very wild region. The brave old heroine will find some one to help and make happier even in that forsaken part of the world; but what a waste on the part of Russia that such a brilliant, cultivated, devoted woman should be driven into exile because she loved her land and longed to see it free!

TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN'S TEETH

A year ago, according to the report of Health Commissioner Darlington, out of four hundred thousand pupils in the New York City schools nearly three hundred thousand needed treatment for defective teeth. One authority has declared that ninety per cent of the adult population of the country are in a similar condition, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

another estimates that but eight per cent of the people have ever visited a dentist. The Conference and Exhibit of Dental Hygiene held in New York last spring, and again in Boston in connection with the meeting of the National Education Association, has brought this question prominently to the attention of the public, and especially of educators. One of the exhibits at this Conference gave ten advantages of well-preserved teeth: General good health; good digestion; good breathing; good looks; prevention of swollen faces; prevention of trouble with throat, ear, nose, and eyes; prevention of contagious diseases; prevention of tuberculosis; prevention of nervous diseases; saving of money. Medical inspection has already been adopted in many of the schools of the country, and a similar inspection of the teeth, combined with their treatment wherever it is necessary, is a hardly less important step. In Germany such inspection and treatment are already a fact. In Freiburg, for instance, the dentist at the head of the school dental clinic examines the teeth of all the children in the city. A report on such examination is sent to the parents, who are asked to send their children to the clinic for free treatment. Those children having ten or more poor teeth are treated first, an exception being made in the higher classes, where those with only slight defects are also treated promptly, so that they may leave the public schools with sound teeth. After these worst cases have been attended to, all other children with defective teeth are treated, the younger ones being given the preference. The treatment of the teeth includes extraction, filling, crowning, etc. The *Zahnkarte*, or tooth-report card, contains on the reverse side instructions as to the care of the teeth. The German dental infirmaries have been in operation a sufficient length of time to demonstrate that the time expended in putting the teeth in order was far less than the time formerly lost from toothache and disability caused by diseased teeth; that the cost of keeping the teeth in order was more than compensated for by better health and a consequent reduction in medical expenses; that the child became physically stronger, secured a higher average in his studies, was easier to control, and was apparently happier.

MAYOR GAYNOR

The attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor has aroused a universal feeling of commingled sorrow and indignation. All classes in the community are at one in this feeling. And in us all the sorrow and indignation are intensified by the conviction that it is not merely the Chief Magistrate of a great city who has been assaulted, but a personal friend of the people.

On October 16, 1909, The Outlook said of the record of Mr. Gaynor as a candidate, "At best it is the record of a sentimentalist who can be used as a tool of the vicious and the disorderly by designing politicians." Three months later, on January 15, 1910, it said of Mayor Gaynor's first appointments, "By these appointments Mayor Gaynor has done as much as even his opponents could ask to make it clear that in his administration the interests of the city will be well guarded." The seven months of administration which have passed since then have justified this estimate. We doubt whether ever in American history a public official has, in so short a time, so effectually changed political critics into political admirers, and the atmosphere of suspicion into one of confidence and affection. Nominated by malodorous Tammany, it is not strange that his candidacy was looked upon with suspicion by those who had seen men apparently as honest and as able overmatched by the organization to which they owed their election. That suspicion no longer exists in any quarter. It would not have been strange if his associates in the city government, elected upon an anti-Tammany ticket, were beset by some questionings. If so, the questionings have long since disappeared. Mayor Gaynor has proved himself inflexibly honest—albeit his honesty was never suspected—humanely yet sternly just, indefatigable in the public service, wise in his selection of subordinates, shrewd in his choice of original means to secure desirable ends, and always a friend of the people. It adds to the tragedy of this occurrence that he has been shot down by an incompetent employee of the city, when he had done all that he could do to befriend all those engaged in the city's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

service consistently with his duty to the public welfare.

We also doubt whether in the history of New York City any Mayor has in so short a time, and under so great obstacles, accomplished as much as Mayor Gaynor has accomplished in these seven months. His appointments have all been good; none poor; many admirable. He has abolished political favoritism, not by words merely, but by acts, as far as any one man can abolish it. He has personally investigated and exposed extravagances—some of them merely careless, some of them fraudulent. He has discovered, exposed, and largely put an end to the use of false weights and measures in the stores by which the poor are served. He has not reorganized the police, which, as The Outlook has often pointed out, cannot be done so long as fatuous legislators insist on regarding a public office as private property of which a policeman cannot be deprived without a trial in the civil courts; but he has begun a determined effort to inspire the force with a more humane spirit, the lack of which has been conspicuous in many policemen, and with respect for law, which too many of them have thought they might disregard themselves in enforcing it against others. He has not put an end to Sunday liquor-selling, which is probably neither more nor less than when he took office; but he has begun to put an end to the wholesale and systematic police graft—an offense far more demoralizing than Sunday liquor-selling—by the simple expedient of abolishing the plain-clothes men who managed the graft, and substituting for Sunday arrests in the bar-room formal complaints, and arrests the next week upon warrant. He has adhered rigidly to his avowed principle that ours is a government of laws, not of men; but he has unearthed forgotten and neglected laws, and discovered new methods of applying laws that were familiar but ineffective. He has discarded red tape and abolished the methods of the "circumlocution office" where he had the authority, but has submitted with unexpected patience to both when they were imposed upon him by a higher authority. He has repeatedly gone out of the official highways to be his own inspector and investigator, and so has been able to act with a promptitude and assurance unusual in officialdom. And he has taken advantage of his official position to be the friend of the friendless in innumerable instances. Individualistic, idiosyncratic, original, he has fulfilled, though not exactly as we expected, the ante-election prophecy of The Outlook: "If he were elected Mayor, no one could foretell what he would do, except that he would almost certainly do the unexpected." But we believe that in every case the unexpected has been for that very reason more effectual for the public welfare.

That so much has been accomplished in so short a time is in no small measure due to a phenomenon very rare in American politics; one which is equally creditable to Mayor Gaynor and to his associates in the municipal government. Elected on an anti-Tammany ticket, after an unusually hot campaign, they have given to their official chief a support as cordial as if he had also been their political chief; and he has worked with them as cordially as if they had been his political supporters instead of being his political opponents. Neither of these partners in a co-operative movement for the public welfare has either attempted to make political capital on the one hand, or to prevent political credit from being given to the other party. The example thus set is well worthy emulation in other American communities.

Who is responsible for the assault on this representative and friend of the people? Primarily, of course, the ignorant and cowardly criminal who shot him in the back. But not he alone. The anarchic agitators who have been allowed to preach murder as a panacea for personal or public wrongs, real or imagined; the yellow journals which have been inflaming the passions of the poor against the rich and of the lawless against law; the popular indifference which allows lesser assaults or assaults as brutal on less well-known citizens to pass without penalty and scarcely even rebuke; the sentimentalism which palliates, pardons, and even justifies the private citizen who takes into his own hand the avenging of his wrongs; that portion of the press which by giving prominence to every form of crime promotes familiarity with it and suggestion of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it—all these must share, in greater or less degree, the responsibility for every such crime of violence. They are all unconscious accessories before the act.

At this writing there is good hope that Mr. Gaynor's resilient constitution and temperate habits will call him back to life from death's door. If so, he will be welcomed with enthusiasm, not only by his fellow-citizens in the metropolis, but by all Americans, to the work of political reform to which he has given himself with such singleness of purpose and with such originality and efficiency of method in his brief mayoralty experience.

THE TRUE ECONOMY

Figures, which we have not verified or analyzed, have been printed by the New York "Tribune" to show the extent of the economies which the Administration induced Congress, at the session just ended, to adopt. The "Tribune" reports decreases in appropriations as follows:

Army	$5,755,000
Navy	5,584,000
Pensions	5,150,000
Sundry Civil Appropriations	23,000,000
Deficiencies	7,587,000
Miscellaneous	10,520,000
Permanent Annual Appropriations	29,161,000

The increases reported are $9,214,000 for the Post-Office, an advance due to the natural expansion of business, and $31,893,000 for rivers and harbors.

The net decrease in appropriations, according to the "Tribune," was about $29,000,000. We are not sure that this decrease will remain intact during the entire life of the present Congress, which still has another session before it; and it is not quite clear on just what basis the "Tribune" has computed the shrinkages. But we assume that its figures are accurate and that they represent actual decreases in appropriations.

Such a practical effort toward economy is good. The tendency toward governmental extravagance is insidious, and anything which leads the people, as well as Congress and the Administration, to think about economy and to take some steps in that direction is to be welcomed.

But the true economy is not to be found in a mere cutting down of appropriations, nor is it to be measured by the difference between a "Billion Dollar Congress" and, let us say, a "Six Hundred Million Dollar Congress." The question which the American people should ask themselves is not so much, How much money are we spending? as, What are we spending our money for? and, Are we getting our money's worth? Of course a nation, like an individual, which is living beyond its income is on the broad road to bankruptcy; and such a nation should cut down its expenditures radically. But a nation which has no immediate need of this kind of economy has, nevertheless, every need of the true economy. It should know definitely what it is spending its money for and whether it is getting its money's worth. And the way to the answer to these two questions is through a businesslike administration.

The head of a Federal bureau said the other day, "I could make my bureau much more efficient if I were only allowed to spend less money." He explained this by saying that if he were allowed lump sums of money for his bureau without restrictions, and could decide what to spend the money for, he could both save money and increase the efficiency of his bureau. It is notorious that conditions similar to those thus suggested prevail throughout the administrative departments of the Federal Government. Duplication of effort, absence of co-operation between different departments and different bureaus, unwise expenditures by direction of Congress, antiquated business methods, tangles of red tape, and blind methods of accounting are all too prevalent. No movement to secure economy by merely lopping off appropriations can be of much avail while the money which is actually appropriated is being wasted by such unbusinesslike procedure.

There is a new profession in the twentieth century known as industrial engineering. The industrial engineer is an expert on modern business methods who will make a careful and thorough examination of your business, tell you where the machinery needs repair or replacement or perhaps elimination, and propose a plan by which the efficiency of your business

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will be increased, the output made larger, expenses cut down, profits enlarged. The industrial engineer is the prophet of the true economy.

The country needs the services of an industrial engineer in its administrative departments. It has need of investigation by business experts which shall show where its administrative methods are weak, and shall bring to light the hiding-places of waste and inefficiency. It should be an investigation, not of men, but of methods. It should seek, not bad men in administrative office, for we believe it would find few of them, but bad methods in administration, for of these it would find plenty. The investigation should be followed by the logical introduction of the best modern business methods.

Just such an investigation and such a reformation were begun under the Roosevelt Administration by the appointment of the Keep Commission. The present Administration is doing well in striving toward economy. In the pursuit of that end it could not do better than to revive the Keep Commission or to attempt to bring about through some other agency the purpose for which the Keep Commission was organized. That way lies true economy.

A FINANCIER ON CONSERVATION

We referred last week to some views of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, expressed in an interview in the New York "Times," with regard to the effect of the Conservation policy on the development of Alaska. In a later interview in the New York "Sun" Mr. Schiff has taken up the question again, and has stated his position in a way that deserves wide consideration throughout the country.

He begins by saying: "The demand for conservation is good enough in its way, but it must not go so far as to seal up the country." In this opinion The Outlook heartily concurs, and believes that every reasonable Conservationist in the country also entertains it. Mr. Schiff continues: "That is practically what it is doing in Alaska. Capital is idle just now; it is readily frightened, and the reason that the population is not increasing is that those who intend to immigrate do not know what they can count upon, and as a result there is no inducement for permanent settlement there." We agree with Mr. Schiff that the conditions in Alaska are as he portrays them. We differ with him, however, because we believe that it is neither the Conservation idea nor the Conservation policy which has produced this condition. It is due to a lack of a definite, efficient, and practical Conservation policy. We believe that the country at large will hold, not the so-called Conservationists, but Congress and the Administration, responsible.

Mr. Schiff himself in the next sentence of his interview points out very clearly that the remedy is not an abandonment of Conservation, but a rigorous enforcement of it. "It appears to me," he says, "that Alaskan resources, especially its coal and timber, could be developed under the control of a United States Commission, something like the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a body which shall determine how fast coal may be taken out and timber cut, what royalty shall be paid to the Government, and perhaps even what percentage of profits should be permitted to be made by promoters and corporations who desire to work these resources."

This appears to us to be not only a very clear but a very important statement, coming as it does from the head of one of the greatest firms engaged in railway and industrial banking in this country. It is important to have a man of Mr. Schiff's position as a financier commit himself to the policy of strong and authoritative Government control of natural resources; it is more important that he should commit himself to the policy of Government ownership of coal and timber lands, as he does by assuming that Alaska mining should be done on the royalty plan; it is most important, perhaps, that he should recognize as deserving of careful consideration the proposal to regulate the amount of profits which may be made by the operation of those industries which must essentially be monopolies. Nothing makes it clearer that the policy of conservation of natural resources has come to stay than the fact that men like Mr. Schiff, who are leaders in the industrial and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

financial development of the United States, recognize that the Federal Government must adopt an effective policy of conservation if the wealth of the country is not to deteriorate.

THE SPECTATOR

The Spectator is one of the noble army of Mayflower descendants. Nine of his ancestors and ancestresses, indeed, came over in that heraldic vessel. One of them has now five thousand recorded descendants in America; another has ten thousand and more. So the family circle may be said to be large; and the Spectator was not at all surprised to see the crowds that attended the last Mayflower reunion recently at Provincetown, when the Pilgrim Monument (whose corner-stone was laid three years ago by President Roosevelt) was formally dedicated by President Taft, himself a Mayflower descendant, and its bronze tablet unveiled by little Barbara Hoyt, tenth in descent from Elder Brewster.

Provincetown, as every good Pilgrim knows, was the first landing-place of the Mayflower. Plymouth Rock is a first-class memento, but the historic band came to it after six weeks at their first port of call at the very tip of Cape Cod. The Plymouth people keep December 21; but at Provincetown "Landing Day" is the 11th of November, Old Style. And if a man's domicile, as one court has before now decided, is where he has his washing done, then Provincetown is undoubtedly the earliest domicile of the Pilgrims, for there, after their long voyage, the Pilgrim Mothers inaugurated the American wash-day, and the scrub and sand of the Cape were spread with the washing of the free. And then, to clinch the matter, the Compact was made and signed on the Mayflower as she lay in Provincetown Harbor. The Compact was the thing—even Plymouth admits that. Edward Everett Hale declared that "the Compact drawn up at Provincetown is as important as the Declaration of Independence, and was its forerunner," and Winthrop asserted that "the signing of the Contract in Provincetown Harbor has rendered Cape Cod more memorable than Runnymede." This Magna Charta of government by the people and majority rule makes Provincetown, as its town seal proudly declares, "The Birthplace of American Liberty."

The old fishing town was in its glory on the day of the dedication. Forty-two ships lay out in the harbor, eight of them war-vessels, the rest auxiliary craft, trimmed in flags and sending jackies, and more jackies, to patrol the surging crowds that pushed each other off the one two-foot plank sidewalk that graces the starboard side of the main street of Provincetown. On the larboard side the stores are set bodily on the street, so that the passer-by has but to step inside to find flags, chewing-gum, hot luncheon, fishing-tackle, dry goods, wet goods, or anything else that the metropolis provides. The two town-criers were hired especially for the occasion that day, after announcing officially the arrival of the President and the opening of the dedication, to proclaim aloud to the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof, the merits of the restaurants; and their trained voices resounded afar, in such style as to put even the fakirs who sold buttons and badges, popcorn and peanuts, into the shade. The one policeman, on the contrary, found it a day of unusual leisure, for he had all the jackies and the secret service men to do his work for him.

As for the crowds, they filled all the streets, all the front yards, and all the houses. Where they all lodged nobody pretended to know. It takes four hours and more to get to Provincetown from anywhere, by boat or train, and the exercises began at eleven in the morning. So everybody tried to get there the night before, naturally. The hotels filled early; then the ordinary boarding and lodging places; then private accommodations were drawn upon; then people slept on their boats, and even in their automobiles. Over twenty-five thousand were packed into the town, it was estimated, by the time the procession was scheduled to take place.

The Spectator took time by the forelock, and climbed up Town Hill to the Monument an hour before the dedication.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Built of gray granite, and modeled after the famous Mangia tower of the Municipio at Siena, its two hundred and fifty-two feet of graceful strength tower up from the Cape in most impressive style. The Pilgrim Memorial Association has had eighteen years of untiring work to raise the funds for its completion. Provincetown gave five thousand dollars toward it, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed twenty-five thousand more, and the United States forty thousand, while twenty thousand was raised by the Association. Inside the lofty tower, lighted by long slits of windows now and again, are a winding series of inclined planes and short flights of steps which lead easily to the top. All along the way, set on the inner walls, are massive polished blocks of stone, of uniform size with those of the tower itself, but brought here as gifts from other towns and regions to represent the descendants of the Pilgrims and of their contemporaries. Here is one, for instance, with—

Salem
1626

on its polished surface, and another

Boston
1630

and a third

Concord—1635
Stone from Field
of Concord Fight
April 19, 1775

and dozens of others follow—"Kittery, 1623;" "Deerfield, 1669;" "Marblehead, 1629;" "Beverly, 1626;" "Cohasset, 1633;" "Gloucester, 1623;" "Marshfield, 1641;" "Nantucket, 1656;" "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1638;" and (bearing its mute testimony here to the recognized priority of Provincetown) "Plymouth, Dec. 21, 1620." Harvard College has its stone among the rest, and so has the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, with the State Societies of Ohio, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, and many others emulating its example. The stone sent by the "Mayflowers" of California arrived, alas! too late to build into place, and lies in the corner of the entrance-room at the base of the Monument—where, however, it gets its full share of notice from every one who passes it, and so need not complain. Far up, at the very top, a tiny stone inscribed

Siena (Italia) a Cape Cod
MCMVII

links Italy and her free communes of old with this beginning of free government in the new land where so many Italians are now loyal and valuable citizens. Robinson and Bradford, those men of large vision, would have been pleased, one feels, with that stone in the Pilgrim Tower.

As the Spectator came out of the Monument, all the bells in the town began swinging and ringing, and the music of the bands and the hurrahing of the crowds proclaimed that the procession had just started from the wharf, escorting the carriages of the President, the Governor, and the other dignitaries up the winding street to Town Hill. A double line of jackies (there were sixteen thousand of them on the ships in the harbor, so plenty were available) stretched from wharf to hill, and kept back from the narrow roadway the throngs that filled every other inch of ground. Porches and windows were crammed to see the President go by, and cheer him as he passed. Up the hill came the procession, the crowd closing in behind it with a great surge which swept up and mightily overflowed the crest. In a trice the grand stand was filled, and the audience settled itself to enjoy the speaking. There were two hours of it—quite after the old-time Pilgrim manner—but the listeners showed their heredity by remaining and applauding right through it all, as President Taft, ex-President Eliot, Senator Lodge, and the rest made their addresses, long and short. Since the Mayflower colony left it behind, the artist colony have found Provincetown and settled in it, and no wonder. It is truly a place of beauty, this free shore where Columbia, so to speak, first arose from the sea—and though she so soon stepped inland by way of Plymouth Rock, yet surely the first print of her sandal is left here forever, among the bayberry thickets of Cape Cod.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAYOR GAYNOR AND HIS WORK

BY HENRY F. GRIFFIN

This article was written just before the assault on Mr. Gaynor which last week shocked city and country and drew out such wide-extended tributes of respect and affection to him both as man and Mayor. Mr. Griffin, the author of this article, is a member of the staff of the New York "Evening Sun." As the article shows, Mr. Gaynor was good enough to talk with him frankly and in an illuminating fashion about his work and ideas, and the article was approved by him in plan and substance.—THE EDITORS.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, elected on a Tammany ticket, has been Mayor of New York seven months. He has given that city an administration which, in economy, efficiency, and businesslike method, has not been equaled in many a long year. The majority of his departmental appointments have met with the outspoken approval of the men whose opposition to his candidacy was most honest and sincere. Mayors elected on Tammany tickets have not usually distinguished themselves along these lines, and it is small wonder that Mr. Gaynor's administration has aroused interest throughout the country.

It has been said that Mr. Gaynor's ambition is not limited to the office which he holds, that he considers himself and his administration on exhibition, and is out to make a record which shall be a stepping-stone to a larger field. If this be true, it makes the man and his work not less interesting but rather more. What sort of a man is this Gaynor and what has he done?

He says that as Mayor he has simply done what he has been doing since he left boyhood behind him and took up a man's work. Seated on the veranda of his old-fashioned country home at St. James, Long Island, the other day, Mr. Gaynor looked reflectively over the broad acres of his farm and spoke of his work in the far-away city and what men said of it.

"On the occasion when I addressed the Clerical Alliance," he said, "one of the speakers announced that I had appointed my enemies and disappointed my friends. When I got up to speak, I said that the truth was just the reverse—I had appointed my friends and disappointed my enemies. And I say it again now. I have done twenty-five years' continuous work along just these lines; indeed, I have been working along these lines ever since I was a boy. When I came into office and had the opportunity, I appointed the men whom I knew and trusted. I have devoted my whole life to the lifting up of city government.

"For twenty-five years I have been working for the things in which these people who call themselves reformers profess to believe; and that in the end I should wind up by being nominated by what is called Tammany is one of the most singular of political phenomena—that a man should be nominated by the house of his enemies rather than the house of his friends.

"The first office I ever held was that of Police Commissioner in Flatbush. I did not want, and did not seek, the office, but I had the temerity to say that I would have something to do with the politics of that place, and completely changed the government of the town. My work there is the keynote of my whole political life."

Mr. Gaynor's belief in the future of municipal government in this country is one of tempered optimism.

"You cannot drive the people of any community, great or small," he said; "you must come back and keep pace with them, if necessary. You must get the best they will stand for at the time. You must carry forward the work as far as you can, and where you must leave it others will pick it up and go forward. I am willing to live my life according to that standard, for all good growth is slow growth.

"Just look at those trees," he continued, pointing to the foliage that overshadowed the veranda. "You cannot force the growth of human life and civilization any more than you can force those slow-growing trees. That is the economy of Almighty God, that all good growth is slow growth."

The Mayor was silent for a moment as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he gazed up at the big trees that overshadowed the lawn, and then he repeated:

"Yes, all good growth is slow growth."

"I sometimes think," he continued thoughtfully, "that, if I had my life to choose, I would be a college professor, who sees these problems from the background, and out of the tumult and the strife can form a judicial opinion. And that is the point in political life—the question is, What power have you as a teacher and an educator? He is the great man in every generation. It matters little if he holds office or not."

Along the dusty road before the house passed slow-going buggies and country wagons, with farmer folk in their Sunday best, and an occasional swift motor car. Down a neighboring lane a man was driving in a herd of cows for milking. Mr. Gaynor spoke in a low, deliberate voice of the difficulties he had encountered as executive of the great city beyond the horizon. He talked of the work already done and of the many things he still desired to accomplish. And as he spoke a setter and an Irish terrier were contending about his knees for the caressing touch of his hand.

Next day was a week day, and Mr. Gaynor sat in his office in the City Hall. His face was a little sterner, his voice still low and deliberate, but with the ring of authority. He was the chief magistrate of the second largest city in the world, vested with great power, for good or evil, over the lives of four million people. The reins of government which centered in that office stretched threadlike over an Italian community more populous than any city in Italy, over the homes of more Irishmen than were ever gathered together in any municipality in Ireland, over a Jewish population greater than Jerusalem ever knew in all its history. Germans, Russians, Poles, Syrians, Frenchmen, Chinese, and other nations by the score added their thousands to make that city's millions. It was America in the making, the melting-pot of nations, and out of that strange broth of humanity a new race, such as the world had never seen, was to come forth. And even while that race was in the making, slowly and with painful stumblings it must learn the hardest of all lessons—self-government. Surely never in the history of the world has a man ruled over a city more strangely great than that of which Mr. Gaynor is the executive head.

Yet that office is a place of unostentatious method and orderly despatch, for all that the volume of business transacted is enormous. Almost invariably the Mayor arrives on foot, walking across the bridge three miles from his home in Brooklyn. He is at his desk by 9:30 o'clock, and before his arrival his mail, which averages some four hundred letters a day, is opened and sorted by his secretary, Robert Adamson. The Mayor does a great deal of business by mail, and he has reduced the handling of it to a system. Letters on arriving are sorted into three lots—those requiring immediate attention, those of less immediate importance, and personal letters. Frequently the secretary makes a memorandum synopsis of a letter and attaches it to the original, enabling the Mayor to get through his mail in a shorter time. No letter which comes to Mr. Gaynor's office goes unanswered. A large proportion of the mail consists of complaints from every section of the city and covering every conceivable subject. These letters of complaint are acknowledged and forwarded to the proper department, which reports back to the Mayor's office.

The letters do not come alone from the city—many are from out of town. Some persons outside of the city apparently think that the Mayor's office has a department for the collection of overdue accounts. A woman from up-State wrote that she had remitted $22 to a New York dry goods firm for the purchase of certain goods. She had never received the goods, nor had the money been returned. The letter was forwarded to the dry goods firm, which sent an answer thanking the Mayor for calling attention to the oversight and stating that the matter had been adjusted with the woman. Another woman in Virginia wrote to the Mayor that a New York self-styled "physician" had obtained money for a useless quack cure from her nephew, who was seriously ill.

"I want you to go up and see the doctor," she concluded.

The Mayor did not go up to see the "doctor," but wrote him a note, and shortly afterward he received a grateful

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

letter from the Virginian woman thanking him for helping her nephew recover the money.

Immediately upon his arrival at the Mayor's office Mr. Gaynor disposes of the more important letters, and then he is ready to receive visitors and take up the business of the day. Every week on Friday, except during the summer vacation period, he attends a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Every other week he presides over a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. Otherwise he has no regular appointments at a set hour. The business of the city's executive is largely transacted in conferences with his department heads, or with other visitors who are summoned or call. The Mayor's visitors are of as many different sorts as his letters. He tries to see all of them and hear what they have to say. As a necessary precaution there has to be some preliminary classification of the visitors. At a desk within the main entrance to the Mayor's office is stationed Police Lieutenant William Kennell, who has filled the position for fifteen years and has learned tact and discretion in no ordinary degree. He reports the names of callers and their business to Secretary Adamson, who passes them along to the Mayor with any papers or information which may relate to their business. The number of visitors outside of department heads and city officers calling upon routine business is very large, yet everything moves with method and despatch. Secretary Adamson said the other day that business was pretty dull because the summer vacation period was on. Yet within one hour, late in the afternoon, a committee of Socialists, who thought their right of free speech had been abridged, saw the Mayor, a keeper of a news-stand called to explain certain matters in regard to his license, a band of a half-dozen newspaper reporters came in quest of news, there were visitors from several city departments, the Mayor's secretary and a stenographer were still struggling with a mound of letters, and out at the entrance to the office Lieutenant Kennell was explaining in German to the wife and small children of a sick Park Department employee that the Mayor's office was not the right place to apply for the husband's salary.

When the Mayor receives visitors, he listens patiently and attentively to what they have to say. When he asks questions, they are to the point. Sometimes his questions form a logical chain that betrays the lawyer and the judge long accustomed to the cross-examination of witnesses. In setting forth his opinions Mr. Gaynor speaks slowly and deliberately, sometimes repeating a statement in many different forms, as if weighing in his own mind the evidence back of that statement, as if making sure of his ground before proceeding to the next step in his argument. He appears to be able to get his visitor's point of view, whether it coincides with his own or not. When Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, who has had many lively tilts with the Public Service Commission and city officers, called at the Mayor's office early in the year, Mr. Gaynor had this to say after his visitor left:

"He seems to me to be a man of large and fair views, and a man with whom it would be easy to do business. No one ever got a dividend out of a quarrel, and I hope this subway business can be got under way very soon."

Not once but many times since he has been in the Mayor's office Mr. Gaynor has taken occasion to say:

"Let us get together and talk things over, and see what can be done."

And when men, even though they hold widely divergent views, come together and talk things over in a tolerant spirit, Mr. Gaynor believes, something generally can be done, and his experience in the Mayor's office would appear to bear him out. For, it must be remembered, what he has accomplished in his administration thus far has been with the co-operation of men who vigorously opposed him in a hotly contested campaign.

One of Mr. Gaynor's most successful innovations since he assumed the office of Mayor has been his monthly conference with his chief subordinates, the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the department heads. These conferences will be a permanent institution during the present administration, and they have been invaluable as a means of getting the city heads together for consultation and exchange of views. They

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

serve the same purpose in the municipal government as the Cabinet meetings in the National Administration.

"I knew I had appointed good men," said Mr. Gaynor in speaking of these monthly conferences, "but I never knew how good they were until we all got together in these meetings."

This, in brief, is the method of Mr. Gaynor's work as Mayor, and something of the spirit in which he approaches the duties of his office. What, then, has he accomplished? In reviewing the present administration a chronological record was made of the important steps which marked its progress. The sequence of events was of enough interest to make it seem worth while to set forth the following synopsis of that record:

January 1. Mayor Gaynor is inaugurated.

January 4. Charles F. Murphy calls at City Hall for the first time since he was Dock Commissioner during the Van Wyck administration.

January 7. The Mayor presides over his first Board of Estimate meeting. It becomes evident that he and his late political opponents on the Board will work in harmony.

January 10. In swearing in his new Tax Commissioners the Mayor says: "If political leaders come to you asking favors in valuations, tell them to go away; that that day is gone by."

January 11. The Mayor sends a sharp letter to Police Commissioner Baker ordering him to bring to trial a policeman charged with assaulting a citizen.

January 18. Commissioner Baker brings several policemen charged with clubbing a citizen down to the office of the Mayor, who personally questions the policemen.

January 19. The Mayor begins an inquiry into the conduct of Tax Department methods.

January 21. Commissioner Baker issues a general order requiring a report from precinct commanders on every complaint of police clubbing.

January 26. President Shonts, of the Interborough, confers with the Mayor on the subway problem.

February 3. Mayor orders the big front doors of City Hall to be kept open—freezing out the Tammany heelers accustomed to hang about the corridors.

February 9. Mayor goes over the heads of Police Department authorities and puts Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick on investigation of police assault case.

February 10. Mayor sends letter to Commissioner Baker inclosing Fosdick's report and ordering the policemen involved to be suspended until their trial.

February 15. Mayor ousts Board of Aqueduct Commissioners and appoints new Board to wind up the Commission, which had been a source of great expense to the city, and which previous administrations had tried in vain to oust.

February 23. Following the Mayor's suggestion, Corporation Council Watson dismisses seventy-nine Catskill Waterway Commissioners of Appraisal, saving the city $700,000 in salaries.

February 28. An end is put to the tremendous fees paid to special counsel employed in Catskill Waterway legal work, and salaried men are substituted.

March 8. Shonts calls for another subway conference with the Mayor.

March 15. Mayor begins to investigate work of "plain clothes" detectives.

March 16. Chief of Weights and Measures Bureau resigns, and Bureau is reorganized following the discovery of false weights and measures throughout the city.

March 21. Mayor personally attends opening of bids on administration's first issue of $50,000,000 in bonds. He takes steps to stop the photographing of prisoners under arrest but not convicted.

March 29. Mayor orders enforcement of the excise law, according to the law, to eliminate possibility of police graft, and sees that his orders are carried out to the letter.

March 31. Blocks the appointment to a city office of Louis F. Haffen, who was removed on charges from the office of Borough President of the Bronx by Governor Hughes.

April 4. Mayor holds a public hearing on the subway problem.

April 7. As guest of the Chamber of Commerce he reviews the work of his administration and says of himself and his associates: "On going into office we knew only that we were going to do the honest thing and keep within the law by enforcing the law."

April 8. The Board of Estimate votes $60,000,000 for subways.

April 16. Commissioner Baker issues an order as to the enforcement of excise regulations according to law.

April 21. Mayor, sitting as magistrate (without precedent in a century), issues warrant for a former dockmaster on a grand larceny charge.

April 28. Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick is put on investigation of charges of graft in Borough of Queens. Great irregularities are subsequently exposed.

April 28. Mayor charges Hearst newspapers with forgery in speech at dinner of American Press Publishers' Association.

May 9. Mayor signs debt limit bill, drawn up by Corporation Counsel Watson and revised by the Mayor, providing for the exemption of self-supporting dock and subway bonds in computing the city's borrowing capacity. This bill adds $100,000,000 to the city's borrowing capacity.

May 10. Mayor closes a theater exhibiting an objectionable play by having the Police Commissioner refuse to renew its license.

May 14. On occasion of police parade the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mayor praises the police for their co-operation with him in his efforts for the improvement of the force.

May 23. Mayor meets city heads in first of monthly conferences to consult on work of administration.

June 9. Mayor writes to Attorney-General Wickersham calling attention to what he terms the "long-standing scandal" in the difficulties of aliens seeking naturalization in New York City.

June 18. Mayor welcomes Theodore Roosevelt home from his trip abroad.

June 21. Fosdick reports on result of Queens graft investigation.

June 24. Mayor refuses to be rushed into a quarrel with the New York Central Railroad over Eleventh Avenue tracks.

June 30. In swearing in new city magistrates the Mayor advises against arrest for trivial offenses.

This is the somewhat incomplete chronological record of Mayor Gaynor's administration. It is incomplete because a very large part of the work has not been recorded or completed on any one day. It has been a continuous process. To summarize: Mr. Gaynor has made economy the watchword of his administration. It is estimated that the outright saving on the city's annual pay-roll has been very little short of $2,000,000, outside of the departmental pay-rolls. Large economies have been made in the purchase of the city's supplies, the city's printing has been put on a businesslike basis, and many irregular methods eliminated. A very abrupt end was put to the use of municipal automobiles for private purposes by city employees. The number of cars operated and paid for by the city was largely decreased. Throughout every department the Mayor made it understood that rigid economy was necessary. The hours of city employees were lengthened until they were giving a fair day's work in return for their salaries.

The Mayor has attended a session of the Night Court and personally observed the method in which the police magistrates administer justice. As a result he has taken vigorous steps to put an end to needless arrests for trivial offenses. It is understood that the Mayor intends to keep careful watch upon the police courts, which mean the law to a very large proportion of the city's population. After his visit to the police court the Mayor said:

"What I saw convinced me that the only necessity for the Night Court is for the prompt discharge of persons stupidly or unjustly arrested by stupid or vicious policemen, instead of having them locked up all night or making them the victims of the professional bondsmen.

"It is no injustice to hold overnight persons justly arrested. They should look out. But two-thirds of those brought in last night were stupidly and needlessly arrested, and one or two of them corruptly to extort money, and I understand that proportion is the rule. The careful and prudent magistrate, who presided in the most admirable manner, had to discharge them one after another.

"The policemen who make these stupid arrests are the stupid men of the force. The intelligent men do not do it. I saw few intelligent policemen arraign prisoners. One policeman brought in a boy who threw a rubber ball in the street. He should have stopped him only. Another brought in a boy who danced on a building platform on the street. Another brought in two men who were quarreling. He had only to separate them and send them off. They had done no harm at all. Another brought in two men on a similar charge of battery. Their dispute was perfectly harmless. It was only necessary to tell them to stop and go along. A London policeman would hardly notice them.

"A boy who drives a delivery wagon until late every night for a large department store, and walked out to the corner within five minutes after getting home and eating the supper his mother saved for him, was stupidly lugged off for loafing and obstructing the street. It was painful to see the poor fellow's lips tremble as the magistrate looked at him.

"One officer arraigned a cook whom he arrested as he came off a boat for stealing a cold chicken. Some one said he stole it, and the officer made the arrest unlawfully. That an officer may not arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor unless he saw it committed seemed never to have entered his head. He looked too stupid to understand it. There was no evidence of the larceny.

"These are a sample of what I saw. It was discharge after discharge. When an intelligent officer now and then arraigned

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a prisoner, it was for good and serious cause. Intelligent officers know better than to make trivial and foolish arrests. They smooth things over and pass along.

"Cases of small larcenies came up. It was plain that the best way was to have them finally disposed of then and there. But no. The law has been tinkered with until the magistrate cannot even take a plea of guilty. Misdemeanor cases, however trivial, have to be held for the Court of Special Sessions, and there delays and vexations occur. This ought to be done away with. Justices of the peace all over the State try these petty cases, and there is no reason why the same should not be done here."

Mr. Gaynor's first public office was that of Police Commissioner in Flatbush, and since he has been Mayor he has also been the practical head of the police department. Throughout his career he has been the champion of personal liberty and the rights of citizens. He had scarcely assumed office before he made it plain that police clubbing of citizens, unwarranted arrests, and every species of police tyranny must end, and end at once. He did not hesitate to go over the head of the Police Commissioner. Men in close touch with the police situation say that the Mayor does not consider Mr. Baker a particularly efficient Police Commissioner, but, intending, as he apparently does, to oversee that department himself, he finds the present Commissioner more amenable to instructions than might be the case with a stronger man.

The Mayor has given personal attention to every complaint against the police brought to his notice. He has on several occasions ordered the Commissioner to bring accused policemen to trial. In appointing new magistrates he has cautioned them against issuing warrants for unnecessary arrests. He has been relentless in hunting down cases of police graft.

The result has been a very much increased respect on the part of the police force for the rights of the citizen. There is no doubt that in that much the Mayor's work has been a step in the right direction; but the criticism is not infrequently heard that the Mayor is impairing the efficiency of the police force, that policemen are afraid to take vigorous action when it is necessary, that criminals have been made bolder under the new régime. One of the perpetual sources of demoralization in the force is the constant change in the men in authority over it. Perhaps no just estimate of Mr. Gaynor's policy in regard to police affairs can be had until the end of his administration, when some possibly less ardent champion of personal liberty will be the supreme power over the department. Then it will be known more surely what Mr. Gaynor's policy has done to the morale of the force.

Many persons believe that the Mayor's stand on the excise question was largely influenced by his desire to eliminate opportunities for police graft. It is difficult to reconcile his well-known views on personal liberty with the Sunday-closing law, and many persons expected to see a lax enforcement of that regulation during his administration. They failed to reckon upon his profound respect for the law. In this connection the Mayor's words in addressing the Chamber of Commerce were of interest when he said:

"We have a law for enforcing the liquor regulations, but, by a method of enforcement wholly unlawful, this had been sidetracked and the most perfect machine possible for extortion and blackmail built up. The way to administer the law is to keep within the law. The use of outside methods means oppression."

The point of the change in procedure in excise cases as ordered by the Mayor was this: Policemen in plain clothes had been accustomed to go into bars after the legal hours of closing, and, upon being supplied with liquor, were supposed to make arrests. The opportunity for blackmail for not making an arrest is obvious. The Mayor ordered that hereafter, as provided in the excise law, the police should gather evidence but should not make arrests. The evidence gathered by the police is now turned over to the District Attorney's office in the form of affidavits, and in a large measure the opportunity for extortion is eliminated.

In addition to this change in procedure the Mayor has strictly enforced the provisions of the excise law requiring that no blinds or screens should be so placed as to obstruct a clear view of saloon bars from the street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Considerable credit is due Mr. Gaynor for his stand in regard to the excise law, for he was strongly advised not to take up the question. It was said to him that no one had ever come out from an attack upon the problem with much glory, and that it was a matter that he might well avoid. It is perhaps too early to say whether Mr. Gaynor has solved the problem, but at least he has enforced the law as he interpreted it.

Although Mr. Gaynor is an interested student of the great National problems which confront the country to-day, he is reluctant to discuss these National questions, for, as he himself expresses it, he is attending to the business in hand, which gives him plenty to think about without worrying over other things. Nevertheless, in view of the prominence he has attained in the Democratic party, and the leading part the tariff promises to play in the coming campaign, his position in regard to the customary Democratic attitude toward the tariff question cannot fail to be of interest.

"They deal in generalities," he said, when asked for his views on the subject. "They assemble in conventions and solemnly resolve, 'The Republican tariff is a fraud.' Then they adjourn.

"That generality will not do. They must meet the issue concretely. They must have a programme. They must meet the issue definitely, pick out the articles on which the tariff is excessive, and make the proper adjustments."

Mr. Gaynor referred to the views on the tariff question which he set forth in an address on the occasion when he received an honorary degree last June from St. John's College, in Annapolis, Maryland. The part of the address which referred to the tariff was as follows:

"We have large political and economic problems immediately ahead of us to deal with. We have to adjust our protective tariff. Instead of blindly rushing in on the mere statement that you believe in a protective tariff, pause and ask whether a high tariff on articles which we do not produce at all, or do not and never can produce enough of for our use, owing to conditions of soil, of climate, of the settled habits and character of our people, and the like, is consistent at all with the principle of a protective tariff, to which you may adhere from conviction."

A RUN ON THE BANK

BY EDMUND L. PEARSON

THERE were two routes to the top of the apple tree. One, the common, every-day path, was obvious and easy, almost like climbing a ladder. You took hold of the large limb nearest the ground, curled one leg and then the other around it, and so wriggled up on its upper side. From that point you could climb from one branch to another, without any difficulty, till you had reached the top of the tree. That was the prosaic method for ordinary occasions.

But when hard pressed by enemies, when the shrieking Indians were at our very heels, or a Bengal tiger with dripping jaws uttered his frightful snarls only three feet behind us, then the circumstances called for a different route. It must be something not only quick, but risky. Time must be saved, seconds were precious. More than that, the fitness of things called for an element of danger in the ascent. There was no honor in the adventure if we climbed by the slow, safe path—the highroad, so to speak, of commerce and trade. Blood was up; the blast of war blew in our ears. So, at such times, we approached the tree from the other side, leaped high in the air to a branch above our heads, and, by a deal of swarming, shinning, pulling, and straining, reached the top. Then, from amid the leaves, we could pour down a murderous fire from our trusty rifles, till every Indian lay stretched on the ground, or the Bengal tiger gave one last bellow and expired.

It must not be thought, however, that these exciting moments, when the apple tree was an island of refuge, made it altogether a tame and profitless retreat in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quieter times. It was enjoyable for rest and recreation, and it formed an excellent watch-tower from which to spy out the land. In May the pink and white blossoms turned it into an exquisite bouquet. Later in the summer the big green fruit—though not agreeable if eaten raw—could be transformed into the highest triumph cooks ever achieved—the apple pie.

Near the top an almost horzontal branch made a tolerable seat. At about the level of our eyes, as we sat there, another branch stretched its smooth surface. The bark on it was new, and so plainly adapted to the use of a jackknife that the symbols "E. M.," "J. R. T.," and "S. E.," deeply carven, indicated that Edward Mason, James Rogers Toppan, and Samuel Edwards had left their signs manual upon it. On the day of which I speak these gentlemen sat on the horizontal branch and devoured the contents of a roll of peppermint lozenges. I had had a cent that morning, and had expended it in this highly satisfactory form of pleasure. You got twelve tiny lozenges for a cent, and that made four apiece all round. In buying them you had to make serious choice between peppermint in yellow wrappers, checkerberry in green wrappers, cinnamon in pink wrappers, clove in brown wrappers (especially alluring because reputed to be dangerous—cloves having the well-known habit of "drying your blood"), and rose in purple wrappers—a particularly insipid flavor, often tried in the hope that it would taste different this time.

The fun was not all over when you had eaten the lozenges (by a slow process of suction), for there still remained the paper wrapper. This had always printed upon it some legend of more or less interest. The yellow one, that inclosed these peppermint lozenges, bore a few moral and patriotic sentiments concerning the Father of Our Country. The three personages in the apple tree thereupon engaged in a discussion on the subject: Who was the greatest man that ever lived? Jimmy Toppan and I declared for George Washington, but Ed Mason, for some unexplained reason, brought in a minority report for Amerigo Vespucci.

Then Jimmy Toppan was moved to relate an anecdote. "I heard somewhere that George Washington, or p'r'aps 'twas Daniel Webster, but anyhow it was *some one,* when he was a boy, once put a coin in the bark of a tree in his father's orchard. Then, a long time afterward, when he was President of the United States, he came back there, and went right up to the tree and took out his jackknife and cut away the bark, and there was the piece of money! You see, the bark had grown over it, and covered it up all those years."

This was an interesting bit of information! All of us were instantly filled with a desire to follow in the footsteps of the great. Here was the tree, and here was the bark. But the coins were lacking. The only one we had possessed that afternoon had gone for peppermint lozenges. We agreed, however, to make application to the lords of the treasuries, and each to come to-morrow provided with a cent.

The agreement was kept, and the following morning saw us at work on the bark of the apple tree. Three incisions were made (each one working at that part of the branch nearest his initials) and three copper cents were duly deposited. Then we descended the tree, and left them to the silent years.

"How long do you suppose it will take the bark to grow over them?" inquired Ed Mason.

"Oh, I don't know. Years and years. Washington, or whoever it was, didn't come back till he was an old man."

"Well, then, we ought not. They ought to be left there for sixty or seventy years, anyhow."

It was unanimously agreed that not less than seventy years must elapse before the coins should be disturbed. We wandered out of the garden down the street and through the grounds of the Universalist Church. Drippings from the eaves of that building had unearthed hundreds of pebbles, and Ed Mason began selecting round ones for his sling-shot. Then he took that instrument out of his pocket and discharged the pebbles at a distant fence. But the sling-shot worked indifferently, and Ed pronounced the elastic worn out.

"You can get a dandy piece for a cent down at Higginson's," I observed.

Then the significance of the remark struck me, and I glanced guiltily away. There was a pause in the conversation,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

until the sound of a horn suggested the approaching Fourth of July.

"Only 'leven days till the Fourth," declared Jimmy Toppan. "How many bunches you fellers goin' to have?"

We counted on at least fifteen apiece.

"So do I," said Jimmy; "and torpedoes, and a horn."

"Horns are foolish," remarked Ed Mason; "girls and babies always have horns."

"That's all right," retorted Jimmy; "they *last*. You'll prob'ly be round Fourth of July afternoon, when you've fired off all your fifteen bunches of firecrackers, wantin' to blow on my horn."

I put in a remark here. "I'm goin' to have six sticks of slow-match, an' five boxes of Ajax torpedoes."

But it did not impress Ed Mason. "Ajax ain't half as good as Ironclad," he announced.

Jimmy Toppan also had preferences. "Have you seen those Chinese Aerial Bombs down at Winslow's? They're the biggest torpedoes you ever saw—each one as big as your fist! Gee! I'd like to hear one of 'em go off! They cost a cent apiece, an'—"

He stopped. Somehow the conversation would get around to the subject of things costing a cent. It was most embarrassing. We had invested our capital for seventy years, and were already feeling the pinch. The morning wore on, and though I observed both Ed and Jimmy to cast surreptitious glances toward the apple tree, there were no more references to the subject of cents.

In the afternoon I went over to Rob Currier's house, and found him engaged with the most fascinating weapon imaginable. It was a pop-gun made from a goose-quill. It shot small pieces of raw potato to a great distance, and did so with a loud and soul-satisfying pop. His uncle had made it for him, said Rob. He willingly let me experiment with it, but he was not interested to watch me very long.

"Let's go down and look at the firecrackers in Winslow's window," he suggested.

"I'd rather stay here and shoot this pop-gun," I declared.

"I'm tired of it," he rejoined. "Sell it to you for a cent."

Again the cent! I put down the pop-gun and accompanied Rob to Winslow's shop, where we spent twenty minutes with our noses flattened against the pane, choosing what we would take if Mr. Winslow should come out and invite us to help ourselves. Mr. Winslow did nothing of the sort, however. We agreed that our first choice would be a mine, which was described as "sending to an enormous height nine colored stars, alternately green, purple, and carmine, and then exploding with a rain of golden serpents." This point decided, we repaired to Bailey's yard and spent the afternoon perfecting our skill with the lasso.

In the interval that evening, between supper and bedtime, I suffered much uneasiness. Some member of my family read from the evening paper that thieves were reported in town. Instantly I thought of the three cents in the apple tree. Surely it had been rash to leave them exposed. There was nothing in the story about Washington to tell what he did to protect his coin from thieves. How would he have felt if he had come back, President of the United States, and found that some one had stolen his cent? Moreover, there was always the chance that I might never become President. In all fairness, I had to consider that.

Suddenly the thought of Rob Currier's pop-gun recurred to me. I needed that pop-gun.

Once during the night I got up and looked out of my bedroom window to see if the apple tree were safe. It seemed to be standing serene enough in the moonlight, but who could tell what marauders might besiege it?

In the morning my mind was made up. As soon as I finished breakfast I hurried out, climbed the tree by the emergency route, and began to cut at the bark where my cent was concealed. I had it in an instant. As I was working I noticed that the other two cents were gone already. I turned around and looked down Elm Street. Jimmy Toppan, with one fist tightly clutched, was running at full speed toward Winslow's and the Chinese Aerial Bomb. Ed Mason was nowhere in sight. Apparently he had withdrawn his deposit even earlier.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN WHICH THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE FAMILY, IN EDUCATION, IN INDUSTRY, AND IN GOVERNMENT[1]

NINTH PAPER

IN INDUSTRY—INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

IN the opening articles of this series it was pointed out that the tendency of American democracy is toward a self-governing State, not merely toward a State of self-governing individuals; toward a State in which, by co-operative action, the interests of the whole community are served, not toward a State which merely preserves order and protects persons and property while each individual seeks to serve his own interests. It has also been pointed out that our present industrial system in this country is not democratic, but autocratic. Under the wages system, sometimes called capitalism, the tools and implements of organized industry are owned by a small body of men known as capitalists, and the labor with those tools and implements is carried on by a large body of men known as laborers or wage-earners. These laborers, or wage-earners, are practically subject to the autocratic control of the capitalists, because they cannot do the work necessary to earn their daily bread except by permission of the capitalists who own the tools by which the labor must be carried on. It has been further pointed out that neither collective bargaining nor Political Socialism furnishes an adequate remedy for this industrial autocracy. Collective bargaining puts the laborers more nearly on an equality with the capitalists, and therefore renders them less dependent, but it does not make them free laborers, and it does divide society into two competitive, and often hostile, classes. Political Socialism would make a democratic State, the capitalist and all citizens wage-earners. This system is not free, because history shows that democracy can be as despotic as autocracy if its powers are not limited. It is not just, because it denies to the laborer the product of his toil, and the product of his toil justly belongs to him.

The real and radical remedy for the evils of capitalism is the organization of an industrial system in which the laborers, or tool-users, will themselves become the capitalists, or tool-owners; in which, therefore, the class distinction which exists under capitalism will be abolished. This is sometimes called Socialism. Thus Mr. Thomas Kirkup, the author of the well-known article in the Encyclopædia Britannica on Socialism, defines the system in the following sentences: "Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage-labor, it must in the future be conducted by associated or co-operating workmen jointly owning the means of production. We believe, on grounds both of theory and history, that this must be accepted as the cardinal principle of Socialism. . . . Against the evils arising from the practical and virtual monopoly of land and capital by the few, society would protect itself by a system of joint ownership of the means of production, and against the evils of unlimited competition by the principle of associated labor systematically working for the general good."[1] It is evident, however, that this is something very different from Political Socialism, and Mr. Kirkup makes this distinction very clear in his volume. To avoid that confusion which inevitably arises from using the same word to distinguish two radically different systems, I call this phase of Socialism "Industrial Democracy." Let me first make the difference between the two systems clear to the reader.

A great cotton factory employs, let us say, a thousand hands, and is owned jointly by a thousand stockholders. The stockholders own the tools and imple-

[1] These articles are based on and in part condensed from a series of lectures on "The Spirit of Democracy" delivered by the author on consecutive Sunday afternoons before the Brooklyn (New York) Institute in January and February, 1910.

[1] "An Inquiry into Socialism," p. 105.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ments with which the business is carried on, the wage-earners are dependent on the consent of these stockholders for the right to carry on the business. It is evident that if the thousand employees should become the thousand stockholders, the factory would no longer be an autocratic institution; it would be democratic. The workers with the tools would be the owners of the tools and would direct the management of the industry. It is also evident from history that State control is not the same as liberty, even though the State be democratic in its constitution. In England the State controls and, to some extent, supports the Church, but it is the churches that are not owned or controlled by the State that are known as Free Churches. When in democratic New England the Puritan State controlled the Church, when in democratic Virginia the Episcopal Church was controlled by the State, religion was not free. Freedom came when the Church was emancipated from control by the State, and those who worshiped in the Church were given control of the Church. Industry will not be made free by making the State the owner of the railways, the mines, and the factories. It will be made free when the men who work on the railways, in the mines, and in the factories own the tools and the implements of their industry; in other words, become the capitalists.

Does the reader say, This is an impractical ideal? I reply that it is not only practical but practiced. It is not only possible for the same man to be capitalist and workingman, it is a common experience. A concrete illustration helps to make clear a general principle. I have a little stock in the Outlook Company; to that extent I am a capitalist. I am one of the Directors of the Outlook Company; to that extent I am an employer of labor. I am a wage-earner in the Outlook Company; so I belong with the laboring classes. It is quite possible that I might, as a wage-earner, desire a larger salary than I, as Director, think it prudent to give; but even in that case I could hardly get up a very serious quarrel with myself on the subject. Many of our bank presidents, railway officials, and factory managers are capitalists, managers, and wage-earners. What I look forward to is the time coming when what is now the exception will become the rule; when the great mass of wage-earners will become capitalists, and will, as capitalists, elect the managers to direct the enterprises in which they are engaged. When my friend says to me, That is an impossible dream, I reply, Nothing is impossible that is right. More than that, I can see in the history about me movements that are tending to this consummation. In the remainder of this article I shall point out some of those movements which wise men will endeavor to guide, perhaps to expedite, but not to halt or hinder.

We are beginning to see that the common people are already capitalists if their rights are accorded to them. A commonwealth owns wealth in common. A first step toward industrial democracy is securing to the common people this wealth which by right belongs to them.

It must be nearly forty years ago that Senator Booth, of California, put the railway problem in a sentence: Formerly the means of locomotion were poor and the highways were public property; now the means of locomotion are admirable and the highways are private property. We have comparatively recently discovered that the highways ought not to be private property; that if they are operated as private property for private interests, public interests are sure to suffer. Since this series of articles was commenced the railways have practically agreed with the President of the United States that in the future the alteration in the rates which they charge for carrying freight and passengers over these highways shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Government—that is, by representatives of the people of the United States—before the change is put in operation. The railways themselves have come to see that it is not even for the interest of the owners of the property that it shall be operated under purely private direction and for purely private interests.

It does not follow that because the highways of right belong to the people that the people must manage them. The Constitution provides that the United States shall have power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of for-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eign coin." The United States has delegated to private banks the right to issue the currency on which the people depend for their interchange of commodities—in other words, to manage the banking; but it has brought these private banks under such Governmental control that they are operated for the benefit of the public, and the value of the money which they issue is as secure as if it were issued by the Government itself. Thus in our banking we have a combination of private interests and public regulation co-operating to promote the public welfare. It is not only entirely conceivable but highly probable that we can work out in somewhat similar fashion a method by which the railways will be operated by private enterprise under Governmental regulation so as to promote the interests both of the private owners and the public users of the highways. Whatever may be the solution of the problem, we have already reached the conclusion that the public has a *quasi* ownership in the public highways, or at least that right of regulation and control which we are accustomed to connect with ownership.

In a previous article I have insisted that every individual is justly entitled to the product of his labor. He is not justly entitled to anything but the product of his labor, except as he derives his title thereto from the voluntary act of the community. He is not entitled to ownership in the sunshine, or the air, or the ocean, or the navigable rivers. This is universally conceded. He has no more right to private ownership in the unnavigable rivers than in the rivers that are navigable; no more right in the soil and its contents than in the ocean and its contents. Whatever rights to navigable rivers and the soil he possesses he has derived, not from his own exertions, but from the action of the community to which the soil and the rivers belong. This is not the affirmation of a radical or Socialistic reformer, it is the affirmation of English and American law. For the convenience of the reader I will turn here, not to the law books, but to the encyclopædias, which give in compact form the principles laid down in the law books:

There is no such thing as absolute property in land, says the chief English writer on that subject; a man can only have an estate or interest in land. Every landowner, in the popular sense of the phrase, is, in the eyes of the law, a tenant only; and such is the case with the largest and most unlimited interest known to the law—that of an estate in fee simple. The owner in fee is the tenant of some one else, who, in his turn, is the tenant of another, and so on, until the last and only absolute owner is reached, viz., the King, from whom directly or indirectly all lands are held.[1]

This principle is equally recognized in American law:

Personal property was left, as in other legal systems, subject to ownership in the full sense of that term. But real property could only be "held" of some one else and in subordination to the rights of a superior holder. We have, therefore, landholders, not landowners. The distinction is of fundamental and far-reaching importance. The only owner of the land is the King, the State. The subject can have at most an estate in it, *i. e.*, a *status* with reference to it. The greatest estate possible—the pure fee simple absolute—is less than complete ownership, being a derivative and subordinate right, subject to the superior claims of him—whether a private person or the State—of whom the land is held. Property in land, therefore, is not the land itself, but an estate of longer or shorter duration in the land, together with certain rights of use and enjoyment.[2]

Nor are these mere statements of abstract and impractical principles. In fact, all land titles in America are derived from the original owner, the Government. Land titles in the East are largely derived from Colonial grants by the King, who represented the people of Great Britain; land titles in the West from National grants by the Federal Government, which also represented the people. The people were the landowners, and they still retain in Great Britain, and in all the States of the Union, a certain indefinable interest in the land, and of this legal interest they avail themselves in such public acts as the taking of real estate for a public park or a National highway, not at the price for which the owner chooses to sell it, but at the price which the State thinks it right to pay.

At the present time the people of the United States still own, absolutely and unquestionably own, millions of acres of land which they have never granted to

[1] Encyclopædia Britannica, "Feudalism."
[2] International Enyclopædia, "Feudalism."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

private parties. Of this land they are both the owners and the holders. Some of it is forest lands containing valuable timber; some of it mining lands containing gold or silver or copper or iron; some of it coal lands; and some of it, at present, unfertile lands which depend for their fertility on either irrigation or drainage. The people of the United States have recently waked up to the fact that they are immense landowners, and are considering the question how they can make this ownership most profitable to themselves. Mr. Roosevelt was not the first to discover this land ownership, or to speak of it, but he has spoken of it in such a way that the whole Nation has listened. In his address at Jamestown, Virginia, June 10, 1907, he put the whole so-called Conservation problem in a sentence, as "the question of utilizing the natural resources of the Nation in a way that will be of the most benefit to the Nation as a whole." Whether the Nation shall, through National agents, cut down the forest trees and sell the timber, open the mines and extract the gold and silver and copper and iron, operate the coal mines, and retain the ownership and rent to farmers the reclaimed agricultural lands; or whether it shall pursue some other method of utilizing the natural resources of the Nation in a way that will be of the most benefit to the Nation as a whole, is a question which I need not discuss here. Personally, I believe that those results will be best utilized for the benefit of the Nation as a whole by the combination of private enterprise and public oversight, such as we have already proved practicable in the case of the banks, and are proving practicable in the case of the railways. But all I am interested in doing here is to point out to the reader that because the people of the United States own these forest lands, mining lands, coal lands, and agricultural lands, they are already large capitalists. Conservation means that they shall not put this capital up to be raffled for and seized upon by the most enterprising, energetic, and perhaps unscrupulous.

In addition, many millions of acres of land which formerly belonged to the people of the United States have been given away or sold for a song, and are now owned by private parties. But, recurring to the statement in the American encyclopædia: "The greatest estate possible—the pure fee simple absolute—is less than complete ownership;" or, recurring to the Encyclopædia Britannica: "Every landowner, in the popular sense of the phrase, is, in the eye of the law, a tenant only." According, then, to the recognized principles of law as epitomized in these two encyclopædias, the people of the United States, or, under our Constitution, of the individual States, have some interest in the lands which have passed into private ownership. It was the discovery, or the invention, of Henry George, though in a sense he derived it from earlier writers, that the people of the State already collected some portion of this interest by the taxes which they levied on the land, and it was his proposition that in the future the people of the State should practically claim the rights of landlord which the law theoretically declared that they possessed, and should levy on the land a tax equivalent to a fair rental. This rental would be for the land only, not for the houses and barns which had been built upon it, nor for the orchards which had been planted, nor for the crops which had been raised; because the houses and barns and orchards and crops are the product of private industry, and therefore are private property. The rental would be adjusted to the value of the land in its natural state. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, in his work on "Natural Taxation," has made a careful estimate for the purpose of showing that if such a ground rent were collected from the unimproved land, based on its valuation as unimproved, it would be more than sufficient to pay all National and local taxes and still leave a considerable margin to the landholders.[1]

While we are thus coming to realize that we are already capitalists, that we have a right of *quasi* ownership in the railways, and unlimited ownership in millions of acres of valuable land, and a landlord's interest in many millions more, we

[1] Thomas G. Shearman, "Natural Taxation," Chap. X, p. 147. "Thus all national and local taxes, if collected exclusively from ground rents, would absorb only 44½ per cent of those rents, leaving to the owners of the bare land a clear annual rent of $763,252,000, *besides the absolutely untaxed income from all buildings and improvements upon their land.*"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are also beginning to acquire ability to co-operate in the management of great estates by means of voluntary organizations. These voluntary organizations are called corporations. A corporation, in its modern form, is a democratic contrivance by which a number of property-owners put their property together for the sake of securing greater efficiency in administration, and divide the profits of the enterprise between them in proportion to their respective investments. It is thus a contrivance for both the concentration and the distribution of wealth. It is concentration in work; it is distribution in enjoyment. Silas Marner could in a lifetime lay by enough out of his scant wages to buy a single loom with which to earn his daily bread; but no man can in a single lifetime lay by, out of the profits of his unaided industry, money enough to buy a great woolen mill. Therefore a number of men unite, each paying his share, conduct the woolen mill, and divide the profits of the organized weaving. There is thus ready to the hands of the Silas Marners a means for co-operation, for each one of them can own a share in the common tool which they combine to operate, and so share in the product of their co-operative industry. The larger the corporation and the greater the number of stockholders, the better chance there is for Silas Marner to become a stockholder. Three conditions are necessary to enable him to become thus a part owner with his fellow-laborers in the tools which they are using in their joint industry: honest administration of the corporation; facility for investment in its property; means with which to make the investment.

It is first necessary that the corporation should be administered honestly; that is, in the interest of the owners, not in the special interests of the directors and managers. It cannot be doubted that our standards of commercial honesty are improving in America. Operations which twenty-five years ago men admired as shrewd they now denounce as dishonest. For operations like those which netted millions of dollars to the operators years ago, men are now serving their time under criminal sentence in the State's prison. This gradual improvement in the standards of honesty has been accompanied with a demand for closer Governmental inspection of the great corporations. The corporation tax law, recently passed by Congress, compels the corporations to file their financial reports at Washington, where they will be subjected to the inspection of the parties interested. We no longer think that men may issue stock to represent their property in any amount and sell it at any price they please. Some States have already enacted laws against stock-watering. Congress has failed to enact the law which was proposed to prevent the stock-watering of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce; but we may be pretty sure that a future session will enact it. If I own a horse worth $100, and offer it to my neighbor for $250, there is nothing dishonest in the transaction, if it is not accompanied with false statements, expressed or implied. But if I divide the horse ownership into twenty-five shares of $10 each, and sell the stock to my church for $250, and the church transforms the shares into $50 each, and raffles the horse at a church fair for $500, somebody is cheated. The defense made on stock-watering is that it anticipates the future value of the property. If it is a colt worth $100 that is thus raffled for at $500, the transaction is still dishonest. The property of a corporation should be estimated at its present real value, not at its imagined future value, and it should be so organized and operated that every workingman can put his savings into its stock with as much safety as he now puts them into a savings bank.

Not only honesty in administration of the corporation, however, is necessary, but also facility for investment in its property. The workingman must have a fair chance to buy the stock in an honestly managed corporation. Corporations are beginning to see that it is for their interest to have the workingmen co-capitalists; they are beginning to open the door to capitalistic participation with them. The most striking illustration of this is furnished by the United States Steel Corporation, nearly half of whose workingmen are shareholders. In the proportion in which workingmen become owners of stock they become owners of the tools with which their industry is carried on.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Just in that proportion the class division into laborers and capitalists begins to disappear.

But the workingman must not only be sure that the corporation is honestly managed, and is therefore a safe investment, and must not only have the opportunity for purchasing stock and so of becoming a shareholder, he must have also the means with which to purchase. In 1900, states the International Encyclopædia, there were over six million savings bank depositors in the United States, with about 2,500 million dollars on deposit. A considerable proportion of these depositors are wage-earners; they belong to the creditor class; they are capitalists loaning their capital through the savings banks to the managers of great enterprises. When the great enterprises are so honestly managed that stock in the enterprise is as safe as a deposit in the savings bank, many of these savings bank depositors will become shareholders in the enterprise which, by their work, they are carrying on. When every post-office in the United States becomes a savings bank, and it is as easy for the workingman to deposit his money with his Government for safe-keeping as it is now for him to send a registered letter, we may reasonably expect that the savings will be greatly increased—an expectation which is abundantly justified by the history of other countries. The anti-saloon wave which is springing up over the country at the present time gives further justification for this faith in the economic future of the common people of America. For this movement is, in part at least, an economic one; a protest against the waste involved in the drink traffic; a protest against a traffic which produces, as has been well said, not public wealth, but public illth.

A right to labor and an opportunity to labor are barren rights without capacity to labor. He who can contribute to the world's wealth only the product of muscular toil contributes very little. For science has learned how to set nature's forces to work, and the muscles of man compete at great disadvantage with the muscles of nature. That is not a healthy individual who labors only with his hands while his brain lies fallow, nor is he healthy who labors only with his brain while his hands are idle. The brain and the muscle were given by the Creator to the same man that he might use them both. To divide society into brain-workers and hand-toilers is to make a social order contrary to nature. This we are beginning to see. Very slowly and afar off we are following Germany, whose recent unexampled industrial development is partly due to her recognition of the value of industrial education, which occupies in her system equal place with literary education. When our educational processes, intellectual and moral, equip as thoroughly and as broadly for so-called industrial as for so-called professional pursuits, we shall give to workingmen that equality of capacity which is really essential to equality of opportunity. The progress which we have made and are making in this direction is one of the hopeful signs of the times. In my college days there was not, I believe, an engineering school in the country, and there was practically no laboratory work in the colleges. Now in all our more progressive communities there is the industrial as well as the literary high school. Thus democratic America is, in spite of some opposition and more indifference, gradually abolishing what is called the protelariat, by giving to all men the opportunity and developing in all men the capacity, intellectual and moral, to be sharers in the wealth of the community.

While in the corporations men are learning to co-operate on the basis of mutual trust and confidence in great industrial enterprises, in labor unions men who live chiefly by the industry of their hands are learning how to co-operate on the basis of their avowed motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all, and a benefit to one is a benefit to all." I have no space here to discuss at any length the debit and credit side of the labor union. It has its evils, and some of them have been very serious. But it has taught workingmen to co-operate in a common movement for the common good; it has compelled capitalists to pay respect to workingmen because they have become a force that must be reckoned with; it has made workingmen, in a small way, capitalists by contributing to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the common fund, which has sometimes reached considerable proportions; it has won for the workingman shorter hours, better wages, and improved conditions which otherwise he would not have obtained; and, by training in habits of co-operation and combination, it has laid the foundation for a future perfected industrial democracy. Perhaps the most valuable contribution to industrial democracy made by the trade unions is the increased respect for the workingmen which they have won from the employers. For in democracy good will is of little value unless it is founded on respect. So far from promoting future class war, by the power to wage successful war which these organizations have created they have laid solid foundations for future and final industrial peace.

Conservation, the single tax, the growth of corporations, the beginnings of profit-sharing through stockholding, the development of the industrial virtues—thrift and temperance—and of industrial intelligence, and the growth of labor unions, are unconsciously co-operating movements toward industrial democracy. The progress which has been made in the last quarter-century is little realized even by students of economic life. It does not come within the scope of this series of articles to enter upon a balancing of statistics. I believe, however, in spite of some indications to the contrary, that we are living in an age of increasing distribution of wealth; that the statement of Edward Bernstein is abundantly justified: "The number of the possessing classes is to-day not smaller but larger. The enormous increase of social wealth is not accompanied by a decreasing number of large capitalists, but by an increasing number of capitalists of all degrees."[1] The French Revolution broke up the great feudal estates of France into small holdings. The recent land legislation of Great Britain is producing the same effect, at least in Ireland. The Civil War has had a similar tendency in the South, and I am informed on very good authority that recently emancipated negroes now own a total amount of land equal in area to the whole of the New England States. I have already pointed out the fact that the corporation makes possible the division of industrial wealth among a large number of owners, and Mr. Edward Bernstein and Mr. Charles B. Spahr have shown that this division is actually taking place. Recent legislation and recent court decisions point out to us how we can redistribute the wealth which has been concentrated in too few hands and how we can prevent such concentration in the future. The courts have held that a progressive inheritance tax is Constitutional; so eminent a capitalist as Mr. Andrew Carnegie has commended it as inherently just and wise. By such a tax we may take from the estate of the multi-millionaire a considerable proportion of the amount of wealth which has really been created largely by the community, and can return it to the community again. These great accumulations have been for the most part made by railways and by land operations. We can bring, and we are bringing, the railways under such Governmental control as will make them, after paying a reasonable tax to the owners, give the remainder of their profits to the public, either through a franchise tax or through lower rates, and both methods have been declared Constitutional by the courts. What the courts have declared legal the conscience of the best and ablest of the railway managers is beginning to recognize as just. Said Mr. William Henry Baldwin, Jr.: "The exact fair cost should be capitalized, and after capital has had its fair return and business efficiency has been maintained, the surplus is to go where it belongs, to the public."[1]

We can collect a rental in the form of a tax for the landowner (the public) from the landholder, and in the form of a royalty on all timber cut and all minerals extracted from the soil; and England's recent Budget is a movement, and a successful movement, in this direction. We can prevent stock-watering, and can discourage, if we cannot altogether prevent, stock-gambling; and the recent legislation against other forms of gambling, and the increasing popular condemnation of gambling in all its forms, give reasonable hope of a time when the attempt to get something for nothing, whatever form it takes, will be accounted as immoral, even

[1] "Evolutionary Socialism," Intro., p. xi

[1] J. G. Brooks, "An American Citizen," p. 126.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

if it cannot by law be made as criminal, as theft, forgery, and embezzlement.

Said Abraham Lincoln in 1861: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. . . . There is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition of life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all—gives hope to all, and consequently energy and progress and improvement of condition to all."

In these sentences Abraham Lincoln points the way toward the solution of our labor problem. What many independent men have done as individuals in transferring themselves from the laboring class without capital to the capitalistic class, yet still continuing their labor, I hope to see laborers as a class do for themselves. I hope to see a state of society in which there will be few or no capitalists who do not have to labor, and few or no laborers who are compelled to remain all their lives without becoming capitalists; a state of society in which no man will live on the fruits of another man's labor, and no man will be denied the fruits of his own labor. This is what I mean by industrial democracy. More specifically, it means the universal diffusion of the economic virtues—temperance, honesty, and truth; the co-operation of the head and hands in an industrial partnership; a just and equitable division of the products of their joint industry between the tool-owners and the tool-users; a fair opportunity for the tool-user to become part owner of the tools that he labors with; growing co-operation between the laborer and the capitalist, or the tool-user and the tool-owner, in both ownership of the tool and the direction of the industry; and a frank recognition of the fundamental truth that every individual is entitled to the product of his individual industry, to a just proportion of the product which in joint industry he has helped to create, and to a participation in that common wealth which, being produced by no individual industry, belongs of right to the entire community. Democracy appears to me to be slowly but surely coming to a recognition of these principles. In the recognition of these principles and their incorporation in the industrial life of the community is the solution of our labor problem.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL UNITY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

BY A. W. HENDRICK

THAT the twentieth century is destined to be freighted with astonishing developments in all human activities is a truism. That there is no region in the world which will see more of these than the Pacific Northwest is conceded by every intelligent, well-informed observer. Here we find vast natural resources just beginning to show. These in their development in the next century will demonstrate to the world at large new things in the richness of soil and its cultivation, in the mining of ores and their treatment, in the development of tremendous water powers and their use for irrigation and industrial plants, and in the conservation of forests and the reforestation of the hills—all this because it is the privilege of this territory to profit from the experiences of the other more developed regions of America.

The Pacific Northwest is now in the history-making era. Its leading men are conservative and thoughtful, and their minds have turned to the problems of this territory, and their purpose has been, and is, to make of this region, not only the garden of the Union, but to reorganize it in its social, political, and educational life in a way which will take advantage of all those things which have shown merit in older civilizations. As compared to the area of the New England States, this territory is large. The organizations, the undertakings, here are, therefore, of necessity upon broader lines. When unity is sought, it is not the unity which can be contained within a radius of fifty or one hundred miles, but a unity which spreads over a territory as large almost as one-half of the continent of Europe; a unity which is natural in that it contains within its boundaries those territories which should by nature have unity, and, although the exigencies of government have made in this territory State lines, the welfare of its people, the necessity for unity in business lines, the like opportunities in each district, lead us here to consider the three States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, formerly the Territory of old Oregon.

This territory has a total area of two hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which is four times as large as the whole of New England. The region is peculiar in that, though it comprises three States situated between the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels of latitude, the climate is uniform and unexpectedly mild. Likewise, in each of the three States the natural wealth is enormous. Neither State has the advantage of the others in quantity or variety of its natural resources. When it is realized that practically one-half of the standing timber of America, the largest body of virgin forest in the world, is located in these three States, and, in addition, one-third of the total horse-power available in the streams of America, as well as gold, silver, lead, and coal mines already showing their value in the enormous yearly outputs, the possibilities for wealth production in this region become evident. What is one State's need is the need of the others. They must conserve and develop their natural resources; they must unite in conserving and developing their natural resources. They believe that these resources should be developed scientifically, economically, and with such statesmanlike foresight that they may be of service to the generations which are to follow.

In an address delivered in 1907 before the Spokane Chamber of Commerce the Hon. John P. Hartman, President of the Board of Regents of the University of Washington, upon the subject "Prophecy for Two Years to Come in the State of Washington," gave the following table of estimates of the products of the State of Washington for the years 1908 and 1909:

Amount of money to be expended in railway construction	$120,000,000
Value of the wheat crop of the State	40,000,000
Output of gold from Alaska	50,000,000
Value of the fruit crop of all kinds	40,000,000
Value of the dairy products	10,000,000
Value of the fishing products of the North Pacific waters	20,000,000
Metal output	80,000,000
Timber products	158,000,000
Coal products	10,000,000
A total value of	$528,000,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The natural wealth of these three States is now becoming of such importance that their inhabitants may well consider the problems which confront their future development. Not the least important of these problems is the one which concerns the requirements of education and the educational equipment necessary for the object which the leading men of these three States wish to attain. It is well known to all educated men that the treatment of higher education in the newer Western States has been largely through State institutions. They have received an unusual development west of the Mississippi. That development has, in most instances, been with the object of supplying to the inhabitants of each State a training for each and every citizen in whatever branch of education he may need or demand. In the nature of the case, the State institution is unable to discriminate between the various professions, because of the fact that it is supported uniformly by the citizens of all professions in the State. It is likely, therefore, to emphasize that side of education which has the largest present demand or the most political influence in the territory in which it exists. It is thus impossible for the State institution to follow the same policy as the privately endowed seat of learning, which need not have as its basic object the purpose to serve the immediate needs of a unit or section of society or a particular industry, but can aim scientifically to develop and conserve the natural resources of a vast region and can so regulate its type of education that popularity in the present generation need not interfere with the ideal forms of education which contemplate future developments and needs.

Prominent business men of the three Pacific Northwestern States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, contemplating the various needs of this territory, and being desirous of avoiding the errors which were made by the older States of the Union, thought it wise early in the history of these three States to seek a unity in educational concerns. Sixty-five of these prominent business men organized themselves into a body whose particular purpose was the creation and development of a great privately endowed institution of learning which shall set high standards educationally, socially, and politically, and which, through its own life and its influence on State and private institutions in their development, shall provide the best form of educational equipment for this territory. The present writer, as Dean, was employed to carry forward the movement.

It is not intended by this organization that this endowed institution shall take the place of the State institutions or shall endeavor to usurp their functions; neither is it intended that it shall supersede or make unnecessary the denominational schools in the several States; but it is hoped that, in the creation of this institution, they will be enabled to bring together at one center some of the brightest minds which the world possesses, that they may study the enormous natural resources of these three States; that they may be able to make knowledge available in the upbuilding of the country and the prevention of waste in its development; and that the forms of education thus established at this institution may be broad enough and statesmanlike enough to produce men who will undertake and direct wisely the educational, political, social, and commercial future of this Pacific Northwest.

The history of the older States in their educational development reveals enormous wastes in educational effort. The Pacific Northwest has, even up to the present time, indicated like errors. Here we have had established many, and in their day useful, institutions, mostly founded by some Christian denomination, which have struggled along with meager assistance from the charitable men of the country, until now they find the competition of the State institutions too strong, and they are beginning to pass. The men of this territory believe, however, that the State institution alone cannot supply the educational need, and that there is a necessity for a strong privately endowed institution which, though having a public function, is yet controlled by conservative and thoughtful men, a permanent body who, because of their permanency, can give a continuity to their educational programme, and because of their independence can give a consideration to the educational need of the coun-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

try to the exclusion of public exigencies. Hence they have outlined a plan for an educational center with a definite and prescribed aim.

They have united in agreement on practically four bases:

First, they believe that the institution which they seek to establish should have a location central to the whole territory. An examination of any map indicates that the geographical center of the Pacific Northwest is the city of Walla Walla. To an Eastern mind it would at once appear that such an area as is contemplated in a circle with a radius of two hundred and fifty miles and with Walla Walla as its center would be vastly too large; but it is to be remembered that a citizen of either of these three States desiring a particular and characteristic form of education, if he be not satisfied with the State institution type of education, must of necessity send his children, not two hundred and fifty miles, but across the continent, or one thousand miles to the southward, to find an institution of learning such as it is here desired to establish.

Again, the Easterner considers distance very much more than the man who has lived on the Western plains. Distance is nothing in the West; opportunity is the only consideration. Men's commercial interests spread over vast areas, and it is not unusual to find even the private ownership of lands spread over three States hundreds of miles apart. These three States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho have now over four hundred of their citizen students in the universities and colleges of New England, which indicates that the territorial need in educational lines is for one such great institution as those to be found in New England. If the distance of Harvard and Yale from Oregon, Washington, and Idaho does not prevent attendance at these institutions, it is reasoned by these men that the central location of Walla Walla will be suitable for the service of these three States.

In the second place, they believe that the institution should be Christian, but non-sectarian. As Dr. M. A. Matthews, the distinguished Presbyterian divine of Seattle, puts it, "This country needs the Christian college. The Greater Whitman is to be a great Christian institution without denominational affiliation; therefore it can combine in its management the brain, brawn, backbone, and influence of men of all churches, furnish them an opportunity for their efforts, and enable them to establish an institution that will meet all the demands and will not interfere in any way with the denominational institutions of the three States. This country needs the Christian denominationally affiliated college. It needs also the non-sectarian Christian college, that the youth of this Pacific Northwest may be trained in an atmosphere which is pronounced in its reverence for things divine."

Mr. F. Lewis Clark, one of the men who is interested in this new organization, laments the fact that in this Pacific Northwest there has not been more effort devoted to the culture and character which comes through the training of the Christian college. He draws attention to the fact that there is no brighter body of men in the whole country than the leading men of our new Western States. They have a wide knowledge of men, manners, and customs in various parts of the world. A callow divinity student would stand just about as good a chance in a leading Boston or New York church as in one of our live Western towns. And yet the majority of the young men of these States to-day, who are our "forty-niners," and whose children will determine the moral as well as the material success of these three States, lack many things which we might properly wish the ancestors of our future citizens to have.

The creation of a great endowed Christian college and the spirit of its directors seem to this body of intelligent and educated men to promise practical steps in the right direction, giving to strong young men who are growing up here an opportunity for the higher, broader culture which is the most important part of a college education. Being themselves Eastern college and university men, they realize the subtle atmosphere which pervades the Eastern universities and which is cherished by their alumni as possibly their most precious heritage and that which gives them their greatest influence for lasting good. It has seemed to them

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that Whitman College has shown its capacity in the creation of this atmosphere, and that therefore the college men of these three States who received their education in the Eastern colleges should support and build into this institution that which will have a most marked effect upon the general character of our public men.

In the third place, these men feel that this institution should, in its management, be representative of the whole territory, and that therefore its Board of Overseers should comprise the representative citizens of the three States. The organization of the Board indicates its representative character:

Chairman: The Hon. George Turner, LL.D., Spokane, Washington.
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. William M. Ladd, Portland, Oregon; ex-Governor Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla, Washington; ex-Governor Frank Gooding, Boisé, Idaho.
Secretary: Dean A. W. Hendrick, Walla Walla, Washington.
Treasurer: Allen H. Reynolds, Walla Walla, Washington.
Executive Committee: The Hon. Thomas Burke, Seattle, Washington; Mr. W. B. Ayer, Portland, Oregon; The Hon. Frank S. Dietrich, Boisé, Idaho; Mr. William Jones, Tacoma, Washington; Dr. H. P. James, North Yakima, Washington.

In the fourth place, they believe that it is better for the youth of the Pacific Northwest to be trained in the Pacific Northwest, and that that training should have as high standards as can be had in the great universities of the East. They deplore the fact that now some four hundred youth from these three States are compelled to go far East to receive an education of high standard. It is undoubtedly in some cases a matter of pride. The great men of this territory are humiliated. They do not want any section of the Union, or, in fact, any region in the universe, to claim superior advantages or greater opportunities than this territory provides. They boast of the wealth-producing qualities of our soil, our mines, and our forests; of the beautiful climate, and of unusual advantages on the social side; of the freedom and liberty-loving citizenship; of the independence and unrestricted opportunity for originality and initiative in all lines of human activity; they advise their Eastern friends of these opportunities—and yet, up to the present time, when their boys and girls reach the age when they should enter college, they have had to admit to their Eastern friends that the educational advantages were not here, and they have been compelled to send their children to the Eastern colleges to study. They have said to themselves: "Why, if this country is what we claim it should be, should we not have within this territory as great and worthy educational facilities as are to be had anywhere in America? The wealth is here; the climate is here; the students are here; the natural resources which are to be conserved and developed are here; the laboratories can be supplied with material from the mines, fields, and forests within a reasonable radius of its geographical center. Why, then, should we not have at least the beginnings of a great institution which shall grow up in the history of this territory as Harvard and Yale have in the territory of New England? This is the aim of the Board of Overseers of Whitman College. When the movement was started, three things necessarily had to be settled before success could be hoped for.

First, the location, and on this the discussion turned to two points: whether the location should be a geographical center exclusive of other things, or whether the location should consider the question of the social life and opportunity of the institution itself. The geographical center of this territory brought the institution equally distant from the centers of population—Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and Boisé—but it located the institution in a city of twenty to twenty-five thousand inhabitants. It was at first thought that the best location for a great institution was in a large city. Upon consideration, however, of the type of institution which they desired to establish, and upon submitting the question to the consideration of the leading universities of America, it was decided that the small town in which the institution would be pre-eminently the most important element was undoubtedly the best location for an institution of higher learning. It was realized, also, that, unity being desired, it would be impossible to locate this institution in any one of the great centers of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pacific Northwest because of what might be styled commercial jealousies between them. To Walla Walla, therefore, fell the location of the institution. It is happily located here. Walla Walla is a city of about twenty thousand inhabitants, with wide-spreading railway connections, with the advantage of established character and good traditions, with wide and well-paved streets and modern buildings; it has fine old trees and ample lawns, which make it a delightful place of residence—a home town, the capital of a valley famous throughout the West for its beauty, the fertility of its soil, and the mildness of its climate. Here, also, Whitman College was founded in 1859, and has grown up with the town. A college of the New England type, founded in memory of a great Christian martyr who was killed at his post of duty, it has, under the able guidance of President S. B. L. Penrose, maintained noble traditions of scholarly and earnest service and high standards of work and life. The presence of this institution in Walla Walla influenced the Board of Overseers of this new foundation to accept Walla Walla as its location, for here an institution is already begun with a freshman class numbering over one hundred, with buildings and endowment valued at three-quarters of a million, constituting a good basis for the development of the Greater Whitman College.

The Overseers of Whitman College (because Whitman College is the name by which the new institution is to be known hereafter), in assuming control of its educational and financial policy, desire to make of this institution one which will be intimately related to the educational needs of the country itself. This brings us to the second of the questions which had to be settled when this union was proposed, namely, what shall be the type of education which this new institution shall give? It was decided that the curriculum of the present Whitman College was to be enlarged, and that there should be established in connection therewith courses of study which will fit the youth of this territory to assist professionally in the scientific development and conservation of its natural wealth. At the same time it was desired to lay emphasis upon a thorough cultural education going hand in hand with scientific training in what are commonly called the engineering sciences, and to put emphasis upon Christianity and culture, in order that the men educated in this institution may not view the Pacific Northwest as a field for exploitation, but may also be conscious of their duty while developing this particular region to conserve its resources, and to save them so far as possible for the uses of the generations which are to follow.

The third question, then, which must necessarily be answered was, What will be the cost of such an institution? because it was realized that what makes a great institution is not great buildings and palatial surroundings, but rather great men, great laboratories, and fine equipment. Great men can be secured only when great opportunity appears and sufficient remuneration can be given. Of necessity, the contemplation of an institution such as the one outlined above must consider the possibility of acquiring sufficient money to establish the institution upon the basis which will make this type of education possible. The Overseers, accordingly, had to be careful in their estimates. They planned for an institution for five hundred students, and for one which at first should only develop and establish those branches of the engineering sciecnes of which the future of these States showed most need. An examination was carefully made of the equipment and the available income of the various institutions of America, with the conclusion that education could be given after the manner indicated at a cost of practically $400 per student. It was therefore decided that this institution should have an income of $200,000 beyond what was necessary for its equipment, and it was felt that the Overseers should undertake immediately the raising of $2,000,000, which was to be in addition to what Whitman College possessed.

These plans being settled, the Overseers of Whitman College undertook what was probably the most unusual thing in the history of American education. The sixty-five men—representative citizens of the three States—felt that it was necessary, if this institution was to accomplish the purpose which they had in mind, that a programme of education should be under-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

taken, so that the citizens of these three States should understand this plan which they were endeavoring to carry forward in connection with Whitman College. Accordingly, they instituted and carried to a successful conclusion an Educational Congress, to which were invited the leading citizens of the three States. An endeavor was made that the Congress should include, not only the men of wealth and importance, but all those who were interested in higher education. Representatives were therefore present from all the colleges located in these three States.

This Congress was held a year ago, and extended over a period of two days, and addresses were given by some of the most distinguished educators of America. President Cyrus Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, addressed the Congress upon the subject, "The Relationship between the State Institution and the Private Institution in the Same Territory," indicating to his hearers the mutual advantages which the two exercised on one another. Dean Alfred E. Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, talked upon the subject, "The Opportunity and the Need in the Pacific Northwest for the Engineering Sciences," and made his address show what it would mean to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology if it were located in the city of Walla Walla rather than in Boston. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of the Corporation of Yale University, addressed the audience upon the subject, "The Function of the Great Private Institution of Learning." Addresses were made by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior upon the subjects of Forestation and Irrigation and the need of higher institutions of learning to train men along these lines. The Congress, the institution, and the Board of Overseers were also favored by the presence of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, the great philanthropist, whose sympathy and support to the Whitman College of to-day has made possible its position as the institution upon which this greater institution can be founded.

It seems strange, no doubt, to the men whose acquaintance is with the methods of Eastern colleges, to think of plans being undertaken, of discussions being held, and of courses being planned while the institution had not yet started upon the campaign of raising money, but it is the plan of operation both in business and otherwise in the Pacific Northwest; no consideration is given to the obtaining of money when it is felt that the enterprise is worthy. It has also been the custom both in business and other affairs, to plan things definitely and carefully, and then to turn the face to the future and to work without any idea of failure. Such was the method of this organization. The unity of the three States is real. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett expressed his great surprise at the unusual interest and the apparent real unity of purpose of men located in cities two hundred miles away to establish this great central institution at Walla Walla.

But the best test, undoubtedly, of the feasibility and practicability of any movement is whether it can accomplish the things, and whether it can make an appeal to the men to whom it is supposed to appeal. The Overseers of Whitman College began a campaign for money on the 1st of December, 1908, and by the 1st of June, 1909, had raised in the three cities of Walla Walla, Spokane, and Seattle approximately $600,000, which was a little over three thousand dollars a day for each day that solicitation was made. They realize that it is only a matter of time when all the money they desire can be at hand. Their plan and their appeal have been to the people of the Pacific Northwest and the people of the United States to support this institution, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of business, as a matter of investment. They believe that the people who are interested in the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest should be interested in a great institution of learning which will help in their development and conservation. They believe that the great transportation companies and great capitalists who are interested in the natural wealth here, and others whose fortunes or whose incomes are derived from this Pacific Northwest, should be interested, and are interested, in giving to this territory as fine opportunities as are to be had anywhere else in America. They therefore

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

make the appeal to the various individuals who are interested here, to those who desire good opportunities for their children, to those who desire a more scientific carrying out of their enterprises. They appeal also to those who believe in a higher standard of culture and in the association of a Christian institution with educational facilities and equipment; they appeal to all these as the ones who are interested and who should invest their money in an enterprise of this kind.

The importance of this movement in the minds of the men of the Pacific Northwest can best be indicated from the remarks of Federal Judge C. H. Hanford, a member of the Board of Overseers, made during the first meeting of the Board on November 18, 1909. When the various members of the Overseers were signing the roll of the College and assenting to the following declaration, "In signing this roll I accept the position written in against my name, to which I have been elected by the constituted authorities of Whitman College. I hereby declare my intention of fulfilling the duties thereof, and of supporting faithfully the Constitution, By-laws, and Regulations of Whitman College in accordance with the Christian principles and spirit of its foundation," Judge Hanford arose in his place and said: "Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted at this time to make a remark, I wish to say that I am impressed with the thought that, though the act of signing the records of Whitman College seems to be a simple matter, each signature in that book is an indelible mark upon the educational future of our country."

Similar sentiments have been expressed by other members of the Board of Overseers. The Hon. W. D. Wood, of Seattle, stated that the feature in the movement which has most appealed to him is its opportunity for uniting in a single cohesive constituency a very large educational support. No other institution, educationally or otherwise, in this region has called together a body of men so representative as are the members of the Board of Overseers of Whitman College. There is no doubt that the inspiring historical traditions upon which Whitman College is founded and the evolution of the College down to the present time, the splendid service which it has already rendered, the excellence of its present corps of teachers, the excellent trusteeship and support accorded to the College by the city of Walla Walla (which city subscribed $200,000 in ten days), the unlimited opportunity afforded in the vicinity for practical research in the various engineering lines, make the future of this institution assured. There is no doubt, also, that the College, a Christian college in its organization and traditions, supplies a needed uplift to the public institutions of higher learning in the three States through the emulation and the competition which will come from its presence in this region.

A State institution, whose governing board and appropriations are subject to the changing membership of the Legislature and the executive office, cannot be so sensitive, prompt, or persistent in seeking or applying the advances of the educational world as an independent institution with private endowment and a more permanent Board of Overseers, selected with special reference to their interest in education. The tendency of the movement to eradicate State and sectional lines and to bring nearer together the people of the Northwest whose interests are practically identical assures an education to the young men who come to this institution which will make them important factors in the development of the vast and varied resources of this country.

The boldness of the undertaking, combined with the thoroughness of preparation which has characterized the movement, and the fact that it is commensurate with this vast region, has attracted the attention of all the men of importance in this territory, and has already had the effect of stimulating an interest in education along all lines in the three States. The plans for the enlargement of the college contemplate maturity within the next two years, and, if the support is forthcoming which present experiences warrant, there is no doubt that on the campus of Whitman College will be erected in the immediate future an institution complete and efficient, and of high standard in the branches which commonly constitute college and engineering courses.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY—AMERICAN

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

BY scholars John Lothrop Motley has always been highly esteemed as one of the most eminent historians this country has produced, and in diplomatic circles there still linger reminiscences of his beneficent activities at Vienna and London. But to most of his fellow-citizens he is little more than a name. It is known, more or less vaguely, that he devoted years to historical researches that resulted in the production of works of the first order in point both of scholarship and literary workmanship. Of his personality, his characteristics, his public and private life, next to nothing is known.

Yet there are few Americans of his generation more deserving of honorable remembrance and intimate acquaintance. Whether as scholar, man of letters, diplomat, or plain, every-day family man, his career can invariably be cited as an example for inspiration and emulation. He was one of the most thorough of men, a patient and tireless worker, incorruptibly honest, strenuously sincere, capable, energetic, progressive—in a word, absolutely typical of the best there is in American citizenship. And, indeed, of all his traits, perhaps none was more conspicuous than his intense Americanism. Spending in foreign lands most of his years of active effort, he never forgot the country of his birth. Nor was his patriotism that of the lip merely. When the occasion arose, as it frequently did—particularly in Civil War days—he was prompt to labor for its good and to defend its fame against any who maliciously or out of ignorance besmirched it. Indirectly, as well as directly, he did much to promote friendliness for America in quarters where friendliness was most worth having. The very presence of Motley, his dignity, his culture, his transparent uprightness, were enough to compel new and kindlier estimates from Europeans who had viewed with distrust the land from which he hailed.

His friends, of course, have fully appreciated his lofty and robust Americanism; and in no inconsiderable measure it was made evident to the world with the publication, twenty years ago, of George William Curtis's edition of the "Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," a work, unfortunately, of so formidable dimensions that it has not commanded the wide reading it merits. Recently, however, there has appeared another volume,[1] in part biographical and in part epistolary, which should stimulate many to study with care the ampler "Correspondence," and which of itself illumines many phases of Motley's character and career. The joint production of his daughter and son-in-law, and containing, in addition to numerous hitherto unpublished letters written by Motley himself, many written by members of his family and by some of his closest friends, it reveals with special clearness the personal side of this great American, and brings out vividly the noble qualities that enabled him to exercise in England, Austria, Holland, and elsewhere, a potent influence in molding opinion favorable to the United States.

It is true that for the first five years of his residence in Europe this influence was wholly confined to the comparatively few individuals whom he met in social intercourse. He was still an unknown, laboring earnestly and unobserved in laying the foundations on which his fame as a historian was to rest. Of necessity his task withdrew him much from contact with others. As related in the "Memoir" written by his friend Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes shortly after Motley's death in 1877, his mind was so full of the subject of his researches that at times he withdrew almost completely from society. In a letter to Dr. Holmes, under date of November 20, 1853, he wittily declared:

> When I say that I know no soul in Brussels I am perhaps wrong. With the present generation I am not familiar. *En revanche*, the dead men of the place are my intimate friends. I am at home in any cemetery. With the fellows of the sixteenth century I am on the most familiar terms. Any ghost that ever flits by night across the moonlit square is at once hailed by me as a man and

[1] John Lothrop Motley and His Family. Further Letters and Records. Edited by his Daughter and Herbert St. John Mildmay. The John Lane Company, New York. $5, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a brother. I call him by his Christian name at once. . . . I go day after day to the archives here (as I spent the summer at The Hague), studying the old letters and documents of the sixteenth century. Here I remain among my fellow-worms, feeding on these musty mulberry leaves, out of which we are afterwards to spin our silk. How can you expect anything interesting from such a human cocoon? It is, however, not without its amusement in a moldy sort of way, this reading of dead letters. It is something to read the real, bona-fide signs-manual of such fellows as William of Orange, Count Egmont, Alexander Farnese, Philip II, Cardinal Granvelle, and the rest of them.

Still, there are letters of about the same date in the present volume indicating that, for all his devotion to the study of the annals of a bygone day, Motley was keenly interested in contemporary happenings, and kept a close watch on the trend of events, particularly as they affected or might affect his own country. Writing to an English friend on the eve of the Crimean War, he frankly expressed his belief that the conflict between England and Russia could no longer be averted, and incidentally made a confession of political faith which showed where, as a passionate lover of liberty, his sympathies would lie. But he made it plain that he feared the majority of Americans would not view the situation in the light he did. This portion, at least, of his letter may well be quoted:

I don't see how the thing is to be delayed any longer. Russia has gone into the matter most deliberately, without the ghost of a pretext, and you can't longer avoid taking up the glove which she has thrown in your face. I only hope that, if we get involved in the general mill, it will be on the same side with England, but I fear the contrary may prove the case. . . . My sympathies are entirely with a country which represents alone in Europe the only political principles for which I have any respect—self-government and freedom of thought and speech. But I am sorry to say that my feelings are not those of Americans in general. On the contrary, although they hate Russia and Austria, yet they are morbidly jealous of England. Moreover, you bullied us abominably in the beginning of this century from 1807 to 1812, when we were weak, and forced us at last into a war which was so popular in America that no public man has ever been able to recover himself who opposed it. Now the same causes may bring about the same or a worse result. If you are engaged in a general war, you will be bullying our merchant vessels again, searching and bothering as usual. . . . So you see there are the materials for a war all ready. Certainly no one in the world more earnestly deprecates such a result than I do. I would rather we should go into the war against Russia at once, although that would not be very sensible, than be involved a year or two hence in a war with England.

Six years later, living in London, Motley discovered that, if Americans were "morbidly jealous" of England, Englishmen had none too warm a liking for the United States. The struggle over slavery was then nearing its crisis, and in England pro-slavery feeling was running high. His own sympathies, both by birth and by principle, were with the Union and all that it represented; and, burning with indignation, he wrote to the London "Times" two letters setting forth in eloquent language the nature of the American governmental system, the real cause of the conflict as it appeared to him, and the great issues involved. Dr. Holmes has justly said that nothing could have been more timely, nothing more needed, than his forceful exposition. The effect produced was all the more profound because of the fact that Motley had by this time, through the publication of his monumental "Rise of the Dutch Republic," emerged from obscurity and won for himself, in the opinion of the English people, a foremost place as a thinker whose counsel was well worth heeding.

It was partly, no doubt, in recognition of his patriotic and eminently helpful act that President Lincoln soon afterwards appointed him American Minister to Austria, a post which he retained until 1867, and in his occupation of which he strove diligently to dispel from the minds of European statesmen false and unjust conceptions regarding the United States. Among those whom he thus sought to influence was none other than the mighty Bismarck, then embarking on his bold and wholly successful project of welding the German kingdoms into a single, stable, powerful empire.

In fact, the letters that passed between Motley and Bismarck, as now published for the first time, would by themselves give distinction to any book. The two men were not simply acquaintances. They were bosom friends, their friendship dating as far back as 1832, when they were students together at Göttingen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Jack, my dear," was Bismarck's familiar salutation to Motley, and "My dear Bismarck" Motley's informal way of greeting the biggest man in Europe. Relying on Bismarck's discretion, he did not hesitate to ask him for information that would be of service to the War Administration; nor did he cease to endeavor to imbue him with his own confidence in the ultimate vindication of the Union. Thus, writing from Vienna in August, 1862, Motley says, in one of the most interesting letters of this collection—well worth quoting at some length:

I wish, by the way, you would let me know anything you can pick up in regard to the French Emperor's intentions or intrigues in regard to our Civil War. Of course I don't suggest to you, for an instant, any violation of confidence, but many things might be said with great openness to you that would not, from reserve or politeness, or a hundred of other reasons, be said to an American diplomatist.

I suppose there is no doubt whatever that L. N. has been perpetually, during the last six months, provoking, soliciting, or teasing the English Cabinet to unite with him in some sort of intervention. And that the English ministers have steadily refused to participate in the contemplated crime. Of course they know, and he knows, that intervention means war with the United States Government and people on behalf of the rebel slaveholders—but I have good reason to know that the English Government refuses—and that Ld. Palmerston ridicules the idea as preposterous. Not that the English *love* us. On the contrary, they hate us, but they can't understand how it will help the condition of their starving populations in the manufacturing districts to put up the price of cotton five hundred per cent, which a war with America would do, and to cause an advance in corn in the same proportion. . . .

I shall not go into the subject of our war at all, save to say that it is to me an inconceivable idea that any man of average intellect or love of right can possibly justify this insurrection of the slaveholders. The attempt to destroy a prosperous, peaceful, and happy commonwealth like ours, merely that on its ruins might be constructed a slave-breeding, slaveholding Confederacy, is one of the greatest crimes that history has recorded. In regard to the issue of the war I don't entertain the slightest doubt, if foreign interference is kept off. If the slaveholders obtain the alliance of France, the war will of course be indefinitely protracted. If we are left to ourselves, I think, with the *million* of *men* that we shall have in the field in the course of the month of October, and with a fleet of twelve or fifteen first-class ironclad frigates, which will be ready by that time, that the insurrection cannot hold out a great while longer. However, of that I am not sure.

And, in a letter to Bismarck written in May, 1864:

You asked me in the last letter, before the present one, "if we knew what we were fighting for." I can't let the question go unanswered. We are fighting to preserve the existence of a magnificent commonwealth—and to annihilate the loathsome institution of negro slavery. If men can't fight for *such* a *cause* they had better stop fighting for evermore. Certainly since mankind ever had a history and amused themselves with cutting each other's throats, there never in the course of all the ages was better cause for war than we have.

What reply Bismarck made to this plain-spoken declaration it is impossible to say. Nor do we know fully the impression made on him by one of much later date, in which Motley, moved to compassion by the terrible sufferings inflicted on France by the armies of Germany, urged Bismarck to moderation in terms of peace. "It has occurred to me," he wrote, "as having the privilege of your friendship and enjoying your confidence, that a whisper in your ear of the most confidential and disinterested character could do no harm even if it did no good. I am not alluding at this moment to America, or American opinion. You have other means of arriving at that, and I am not authorized or disposed on this occasion to express the sense of our Government or people. But, as I believe, he would be an injudicious friend of France who should counsel her to proceed as if—without radical change in the fortunes of men—she could help accepting such honorable terms as Prussia might dictate, so he would be a sincere friend of Germany who should modestly but firmly suggest that the more moderate the terms on the part of the conqueror at this supreme moment, the greater would be the confidence inspired for the future, and the more secure the foundations of a durable peace, and the more proud and fortunate the position and character of United Germany."

On the margin of this letter, the editors tell us, Bismarck scrawled the words "Damn confidence." It was a comment characteristic of the man, just as the humane, generous appeal the letter voiced

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was characteristic of the warm-hearted, impulsive Motley.

As was said, not all of the letters in this volume were written by Motley. Indeed, a large portion of the book is made up of letters written by his wife and daughters, letters in one way or another throwing added light on his attractive personality, but primarily interesting because of the gossipy manner in which they touch on life in the various European capitals where the Motleys spent so many years. They also afford, from time to time, intimate glimpses of notable personages, such as Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Macaulay, Buckle, Dickens. Here, for instance, is a curious reminiscence, from the pen of Mrs. Motley, of Dickens's visit to the United States in 1842. She is writing to her husband from Boston:

> Dickens goes to-day, but has promised to return in June. I only had a glimpse of him in the street getting in and out of a carriage when he came to breakfast with Dr. Channing the other morning. I went to Miss Peabody's, where he promised to go; instead of which, however, he went to bed and sent an apology, and disappointed the Paiges, who had prepared a magnificent dinner for him—half an hour after the dinner hour he sent an apology. . . . Poor man, he is literally used up; he says in future he shall pursue a totally different course, shut himself up on particular days, and see no one. . . . Somebody told me that the other evening, when he was obliged to stay at home from perfect exhaustion of body and mind, a man inquired for him at the Tremont House, and in spite of Dickens's repeated refusals to see him contrived to make his way into his parlor, where the poor man was extended on the sofa; he remained an hour, and then requested Mr. D. to allow him to bring up his wife, who was waiting below. Dickens told him he really must excuse him; he was too ill to remain up any longer, and went to his room and threw himself on the bed; in spite of this the man brought up his wife, and passed another hour with Mr. Dickens—did you ever hear anything so disgusting? The women, not the common people, for that you could excuse, float round him in the streets, wait for him at corners, and Alexander's room is crammed every day with girls and women, who call themselves ladies, to see him when he comes out of the studio. The other day he was absolutely obliged to force himself through the crowd, and one woman stepped before him and said to him: "Mr. Dickens, will you be kind enough to walk entirely round the room, so that we can all have a look at you?" This is one of the million things which I could tell you which make me feel sometimes as if I should cry with mortification.

Altogether, this is an unusual book, alike valuable for the clearer view it affords of Motley the man and the patriotic American, and fascinating because of the well-selected variety of its contents.

THE NEW BOOKS

It would be idle to expect from George Meredith's incomplete and posthumous novel, "Celt and Saxon," such an example of brilliant comedy and subtle social interpretation or such a splendid portrait gallery of men and women as in his most famous books makes us rank him among the great imaginative writers of our day. Yet this last book of his has many passages which glow with fervid writing and evince keen discrimination. Those who may have hoped that his methods of approaching a point by the circuitous rather than the straight road would have been abandoned in this final resumption of the novelist's task will be disappointed. His real subject is plainly stated by his title, but he evolves his idea of the fundamental differences in temperament between John Bull and the Irishman subjectively and slowly, worming it out of his characters, so to speak, rather than making it shine forth in their words and acts. Sometimes they talk simply; but, distinct individuals though they are in the ultimate conception of them, they are all prone to talk as Meredith thinks, and the reader must gain his knowledge of them through his knowledge of the Meredithian mind and manner. In such books as "Richard Feverel" or "The Egoist" this is amply worth while; but, frankly, we fear that few ordinary readers will be so interested in getting Meredith's contribution to the Celt and Saxon discussion as to find the book easy reading. It is a thousand times more thoughtful than Mr. Shaw's "John Bull and His Other Island," but it is vastly less amusing, and one sometimes wishes that it had taken the form of an essay rather than a novel. It is, in short, a book to wonder at rather than to enjoy—an evidence of Meredith's unimpaired intellectual vigor and of his profound insight into the springs of action and character. But it is not dramatic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

except at rare instants, and it is not fiction except in a most shadowy sense. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.)

Mr. William Allen White's view of American democracy in "The Old Order Changeth" does not altogether tally with the view of The Outlook. Mr. White attributes the change in the American commonwealth largely to the use of steam and to the resultant development of a plutocracy, and he apparently makes the turning-point date from 1894, and the most potent and pernicious influence he attributes to Mark Hanna. We think his explanation much too simple. A great many other elements have entered into the changes which he describes, among them the great tide of foreign immigration, the anti-slavery agitation, the development of our manufacturing industries tending to convert us from an agricultural into a manufacturing country, the sudden assumption of world influence by the American Nation as the result of the Spanish War, the rise of Socialism in the Old World and its importation into the New World, the religious changes which have done so much to overthrow the old creeds and weaken the moral sanction of ecclesiastical authority both in Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, and, underlying all, the conflict between two conceptions of democracy which are sometimes called Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian, but which, we think, are much deeper than any difference in temperament between great leaders or in Constitutional interpretation between great statesmen. As a comprehensive view of the change through which the American Republic is passing, Mr. White's book leaves much to be desired; but we do not recall any book which gives as much valuable information respecting such subjects as the growth of the popular primary, direct legislation, public school enlargement, railway rate regulation, the government by commission in cities, the public control of public utilities, and other similar phases of recent democratic development. We are not so sure as Mr. White appears to be that representative government is giving place to pure democracy, and we have a greater faith in the value of the courts as an essential element in a highly organized democracy than some passages in Mr. White's book seem to indicate that he possesses. In style and method of treatment his book might be criticised as journalistic, but, if so, it certainly represents the higher type of journalism, and it is at least a fair question whether in a democracy like that of America the journalistic book is not practically quite as valuable as the academic book. (The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.)

It would be hard to find a more profitable book for general use in the churches than the series of outline studies in the "Growth of the Kingdom of God," by Sidney L. Gulick and Edward L. Gulick. It exhibits the chief forms in which Christianity now exists, and the reasons why it has come to exist in them. What was the kingdom founded by Jesus? Does it exist in the modern churches or denominations? Am I a true and faithful member of it? are questions which these studies lead the individual reader to face. Its topics for discussion, questions, problems individual, social, and international, its charts, its presentation of historical and statistical facts, form an admirable apparatus for class study, aided by well-selected bibliographies and the outlines and reviews required for effective clearness and mastery of the topics successively treated. The deformities and weaknesses that still mar and hinder the progress of Christianity are faithfully exposed, and the present issue plainly presented—the development of an effective union of all Christians to promote the enthronement of Jesus in social and national life. The total effect of these studies is for the quickening of morally efficient religion. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 50 cents.)

After an interval of several years another volume, "England before the Norman Conquest," of the excellent Oman co-operative history of England has been published. This time the contributor is Professor Oman himself, who takes as his subject the baffling yet fascinating period of English history prior to the Norman Conquest. How baffling it really is the reader of these pages will quickly appreciate, for, unlike some previous writers on the period, Professor Oman makes no attempt to minimize the paucity of authentic information regarding its personages and occurrences. Much, indeed, of the information extant is, Professor Oman insists, palpably false, or merely legendary, particularly with respect to the doings of the people of England during the centuries between the Roman invasions and the reign of Alfred the Great. The result is that, for these centuries at all events, the historian must largely rest content with pleading ignorance or with basing whatever statements he makes on inference and conjecture. Necessarily this part of Professor Oman's book is not the most interesting reading imaginable; is, indeed, distinctly tiresome, for, as he says, it is impossible to stick to the known facts and make of them much more than a succession of names and dates. Otherwise, however, his contribution has the vivacity and readableness so noteworthy in the previous volumes of the history. A scientific historian, perhaps of the "ultra" school, he yet shows himself capable of real enthusiasms, and of appreciating the importance of narrative skill. His account of the different Roman invasions from Cæsar onward leaves little to be desired in point either of scholarship or literary workmanship; his portrait of Alfred the Great is as masterly a piece of work as anything that has appeared in English historical writing in some time. It is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

interesting to discover that Professor Oman does not share the prevailing admiration for the Norman Conquest. Rather, he mourns the coming of the Normans. And in his judgments on individuals—notably Edward the Confessor and Harold—he shows an independence and outrightness of thought that is certain to give rise to considerable discussion. Altogether his is a volume that will both repel and attract the ordinary student, and stir up lively debate among the specialists. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.)

Reality and illusion are singularly blended in a brochure on "The Spiritual Nature of Man" by Dr. Stanton Coit, the well-known exponent of non-theistic ethical culture. That human nature is, as Socrates taught, essentially spirit, even now, and that the worth of human life would be enhanced if the mental rather than the physical were regarded as the real essence of our world, this world of wills, is the valuable part of Dr. Coit's teaching. "Psychic factors are the real subject-matter of social science." But his "absolute reality" is nothing more than this "community of wills." This is the Great Spirit, the "Social Oversoul." How this multiverse of dissonant minds with no ground of unity beyond itself can be or become a real universe of mind he does not teach us or seem to know. Such persistent adhesion to Auguste Comte's notion, rejected alike by philosophy and religion, that humanity is the Supreme Being, is almost pathetic devotion to a lost cause. (The West London Ethical Society, Bayswater, England.)

With "The Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century" Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce completes a historical enterprise that has engaged his activities for many years, and completes it with a work that will insure him a permanent place among the foremost of American scholars. In previous volumes he has treated exhaustively the economic and social aspects of early Virginian life; now, in two massive volumes of some fourteen hundred pages, he surveys its religious, intellectual, and governmental phases, treating each with the most painstaking detail. In fact, so detailed and elaborate is his treatment as almost to suggest the criticism that Dr. Bruce's book constitutes not so much a history as the materials for a history. Certainly the future writer will find it a storehouse of hitherto undeveloped information, for it represents the results of research not only in this country but in such foreign depositaries of Virginia records and manuscripts as the Public Record Office in London, Fulham and Lambeth Palaces, and elsewhere. All of the information obtained has been carefully studied, analyzed, and reproduced, often with illuminating comment. The point of view quite evidently is that of a Virginian anxious to see full justice done his State in historical estimates of its past, yet animated by the impartial, truth-seeking spirit of modern historical scholarship. Other recent writers have made it more or less clear that the seventeenth-century Virginian was inspired by much the same ideals and led much the same life as other English-speaking colonists in America; Dr. Bruce succeeds in demonstrating this with an array of documentary evidence that leaves no room for doubt and questioning. That the Virginians were religious-minded, that they were alive to the importance of public education, that they were law-abiding, and in every way were, in the aggregate, "desirable citizens," are some of the principal facts which he brings out in clear relief. Otherwise, as was said, his work is of the utmost value for the data it assembles regarding the structure and workings of the various colonial institutions, ranging from the details of civil and ecclesiastical government to such comparatively minor matters as the local provisions for offense and defense in time of war. A word of praise should be added for the index, which is in keeping with the monumental character of the work. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Two volumes. $6.)

A remarkable and winsome character was Mary Coleridge, "Gathered Leaves" from whose prose writings, together with a brief memoir, compose an attractive and worthy memorial of a life cut short in its prime, 1907. She was the grandniece of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and seems to have caught some glow of that great writer's genius. Somebody said of her that she was "like the tail of the comet S. T. C." Many-sided in her interests, fond of nature, of the Greek classics, and even of dull and dowdy people, humorous, quixotic, diffident, unselfish, "she was," says her biographer, "all poet and three-quarters saint." The stories, essays, extracts from letters and diaries, and notes made in her Greek classes comprised in these "gathered leaves" reveal an uncommon personality. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.)

A desirable guide-book for travelers to whom the memory of the martyrs of Protestantism is dear is supplied by Professor Good's "Famous Places of the Reformed Churches." In all European countries in which Protestantism gained foothold are such places of pilgrimage, sought out and visited by those who love to tread ground hallowed by costly struggles for religious liberty. Of such struggles Professor Good writes *con amore*, supplying much historical and other information not found in the guide-books commonly used. Not quite free from occasional inaccuracy, it is a valuable companion for the pilgrim, is fairly illustrated, and instructive to the general reader. (Heidelberg Press, Philadelphia.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

MICHIGAN'S BIRD LAW

I am constrained to protest at the statement made in the article "The Conservation of the Birds" in the August Magazine Number of your publication. The writer of the article states that "the killing of song birds for food has caused great destruction in some States. In . . . Michigan, . . . and doubtless other States, song birds, and practically all other kinds of birds, are shot and sold for food." This is about as far from the truth as to Michigan as it is possible to get. Not only is the killing of song birds prohibited in this State, and has been for years, but the selling of game birds even when lawfully killed is forbidden by express statute.

Perhaps the shortest way to give information as to the birds whose killing is prohibited is to quote from the statute the birds which are not protected. It reads as follows: "English sparrows, blackbirds, crows, coopers hawks, sharpshinned hawks, and great horned owls are not included among the birds protected by this act." Sec. 19 Act No. 257 of the Public Acts of 1905.

Michigan has for years been one of the progressive States in the matter of game and bird protection, and I trust you will correct the impression which must necessarily be given by the article in question.

GEORGE L. ALEXANDER.

Grayling, Michigan.

BIRDS AND MOTHS

I wish to correct one statement made in your magazine of July 23. In an otherwise interesting article on the conservation of birds, Mr. Omar H. Sample makes this statement: "Massachusetts alone has spent over one million dollars in an effort to exterminate the gypsy moth, the worst enemy to our trees, and has given up the attempt. Forty-six species of birds are keeping up the warfare against this destructive pest, and to them the battle has been left."

This statement is inaccurate. To begin with, Massachusetts has not given up the attempt or left the battle to the birds. At the last session of the Legislature the entire work was placed under F. William Rane, the State Forester, and for four seasons the Massachusetts authorities, in co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, have been importing parasitic insects from Europe and other countries in the hope that these may eventually control the gypsy moth.

I am heartily in sympathy with any efforts to conserve the birds, but I do not wish to have inaccurate statements like this go unchallenged. Some birds do devour gypsy caterpillars, but, as a rule, birds are not as fond of large, hairy, bristly caterpillars as they are of other kinds.

Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief Entomologist at Washington, has been to Europe each year for four consecutive seasons to enlist the efforts of all European entomologists in gathering and sending to this country gypsy moth material parasitized by insects, and, so far as we know, our chief hope of future exemption from great damage by this pest lies in this direction.

W. E. BRITTON,
State Entomologist.

New Britain, Connecticut.

LABOR AND THE TRUSTS

Your correspondent on "Labor and the Trusts" in The Outlook for August 6 certainly makes a bad mess of it in his argument for the rights of the labor unions. He says: "To attempt to deny to free men the right of association, the right to collectively bargain for the sale of their labor, or the right to withhold the sale of their labor, or to induce others to withhold their labor power, is an unwarranted invasion of a man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is equivalent to a reassertion of some form of property right in the workmen by the employing class."

Very well; let us grant all this. But how about the laboring man who is not a member of the union? Has he not an equal right to dispose of his labor power as he may choose? May he not become a member of the union, or remain non-union, as his own judgment may dictate? If he remains non-union, does he renounce his right to bargain for the sale of his labor power to whom he may choose, and for any price he may be willing to take? And when any combination of men attempts, by whatever means except moral suasion, to prevent his doing this, is it not an infraction of the very personal rights for which your correspondent is contending?

The chief trouble with a majority of the members of our labor unions is that they can see but one side of the question of rights. They are very loud in demanding their own rights; but they are totally blind to the other man's rights. The public which suffers inconvenience and loss by their strikes they contemptuously ignore. Indeed, in choosing the time and occasion of their strikes they often seek to force the public to become party to their unjust demands by threatening business interests. The man who does not like their way of doing business, and so remains out of the union, has hired thugs set upon him, is hooted at and insulted by foul epithets in public, has his family socially boycotted. However reliable and skillful a workman he may be, contractors and manufacturers are deterred from hiring him by the threats of union men to make trouble.

The question before the American people to-day is not so much a matter of rights as of *equal* rights. Any conspiracy to force a man

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

into an organization, or to conform to the dictates of that organization, as to whom he shall work for, or as to the wages he shall receive or the amount he shall do in a day, is just as much "an invasion of a man's ownership of himself and of his labor power" as any conspiracy by an employing trust to compel him to labor for insufficient wages. And it should be just as vigorously prohibited by the powers of our Government.

A. A. RANDALL.

Frankfort, Indiana.

WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT

The article of Mr. Leupp entitled "Does It Pay to Work for the Government?" in your issue of July 2, in answer to the anonymous article which appeared under the same title in the May "Atlantic Monthly," has caused me to offer as a corollary to the discussion a few words from the standpoint of the engineer who has seen a considerable service with the Government in the Philippines. Considering all the distress of climate and exposure to tropical disease, separation from friends and friendly associations, rapid shifting of scene with completion of the work in hand, the rapid succession of administrative officers not always in sympathy with the movements nor competent to judge of their significance, and the peculiar loneliness which often comes to the one in the advance force, thus shut off from the refinements of civilization and the pleasures offered by a settled and developed community, the Philippine service well serves as an example of the conditions surrounding the engineer in the public employ. There is much talk of the increased rewards, of the comforts offered by the Government—but which never materialize—of the rapid promotions and the increased opportunities to demonstrate one's fitness in higher places, but in their final accounting there is small real force in such arguments. After a sojourn in the islands—and the same remarks apply to the other colonial possessions, the Canal Zone, and the other branches of the technical service—on severing his connection with the Government service, the engineer finds himself confronted with the necessity of commencing again at the point where he left off, and of again setting out to develop a new circle of friends, for the old associates have slipped away, and the poor subterfuge of correspondence will not suffice to hold them. Interest in his former life and achievements does not long continue even among the most intimate of his acquaintances, and for some reason he is viewed with suspicion, for in the ordinary conception the Government service is the resting-place of the seekers for easy living and of the incompetents. The rewards for service are not real except in personal satisfaction, and upon that one cannot long live. In general, engineers are poor men, dependent upon their salaries, and have seldom more than enough to provide them a decent living at best. The opportunities for investment are limited both from high motives of morality and from lack of acquaintance with men who might present promising investments. There is never lack of opportunity, however, to profit by a convenient blindness in the enforcement of specifications, and it is to the credit of the profession that in the long run honest enforcement is secured. It is easy for the auditor to check the accounts of the officer in charge of funds, for the transactions are definite and admit of scrutiny, but in the case of engineering works, where the defects are usually not developed for years, reliance must be placed in the integrity of the engineer, whose reward is usually of that vaporous kind known as the "joy of work." For some that does go a long way to lighten the burden, yet sometimes it is hard to see the advancement of the social butterflies who can gain the ear of the power at court, while the engineer, through demands of his work, is passed in the race because he cannot find time to make himself heard.

It is astonishing that there should be so little real sympathy with the engineer. The public seems to take keen delight in his failures and to pass by his successes, and the thing stings. It fails to value his bravery in facing the dangers of his work. It leans on him for advice, yet when that advice does not meet the full approval of his employer he is visited with the harshest criticism. The late developments in the Reclamation Service clearly bear out these statements, for in that service a high professional standard seems undesirable and a positive bar to preferment. The same is true of the case of Mr. Wallace in the Canal matter, where scant courtesy was accorded to a man high in the estimate of the profession and full of enthusiasm. The recent Act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a visiting committee of officers of the Engineer Corps to advise the Secretary of the Interior, and apparently to supervise the irrigation work, is a direct insult to the experts of the profession now directing the Service, and evidences a tendency to discredit the whole body of civilian engineers. By long-continued effort the present heads of the Reclamation Service have brought this highly technical branch of the Government to great efficiency and to the favorable consideration of the profession in all lands, and, while I do not presume to question the integrity or the technical ability of the officers named on that committee, yet I feel that this splitting of authority and the presumption of incompetency in the present officials, and of the necessity for supervision, will work for disaster and discourage the best effort. For successful solution the problems of irrigation demand the highest of professional attainment and a wide range of experience in a highly specialized sphere, and, without censure of the officers of the Engineer Corps, their training and experience do not warrant the transfer of such important work to them. The openly expressed intention of the Sec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

retary of the Interior to "scotch the snake" has during the past year operated to make the employees of the Service doubt the wisdom of continuing with the Government, and this latter development will unquestionably still further discourage them.

Like all men, the engineer likes disinterested praise. He desires to figure in the history of his country just as surely as the lawyer who is working for political preferment; but in the majority of cases, I think, it will be found that the credit for a successful engineering work will be reserved by the Executive who by chance holds office at the time of its completion. The reserve of the engineer and his ignorance of publicity methods do not permit him to exploit himself, and he is forced to swallow the unsavory pill to avoid the charge of egotism. It is not my intention to carp at conditions, but to voice a sentiment and to enter a protest against a state of injustice in the public service.

Mr. Leupp speaks with a healthy enthusiasm of the career of the administrative officer, but he waves away the claims of the professional man with the remark that in the enlarged opportunities for professional work in the Government service a fine reward is offered. Between the lines I read that this should suffice, and that nothing but a living wage is required. Nor does always the highest ability in Governmental matters reside in the man with a competence, and resourceful men should not be excluded from consideration because they do not possess a stock of goods sufficient to piece out a miserable salary. All men must live, and the peculiar demands upon a public servant sometimes seriously inconvenience him. From the evidence brought out in the recent Congressional inquiry into the affairs of the Reclamation Service it will be clear that engineers in the employ of the Government are not mercenary, but rather are underpaid, besides being the center of political attack. Mr. Leupp seems full of the stuff that makes a good public servant, but in the glow of success following his efforts he appears to forget that a large mass of men with no less of public spirit are doomed to suffer the bitterness of repressed thoughts and to live close to the border of actual want. In my conception the public service offers for engineers nothing but increased responsibility and a great deal of heartburning. It is pleasant to read those glowing articles in the popular magazines of men who pass up the chance to profit by the attractive offers of private persons, in a fine enthusiasm to serve the State; but the ultimate analysis of these cases will, I think, show that they are men of means, and for that reason not representative of the whole. It is discouraging to best effort to feel that there is always the chance of secret attack, and that one is sailing along close to the borders of financial disaster. One who has not served his country cannot know what that feeling means and how it depresses.

ROBERT G. DIECK.

Portland, Oregon.

A CORROBORATION AND A PROTEST

No more interesting, practical, or timely article has appeared in The Outlook for many months than the one entitled "The Right Way to Teach Zoölogy," in the June 4 issue.

The parents are familiar with the conditions under which biology is taught in our secondary schools. They hear, alas! too often, the child's "tale of woe" concerning "that horrid biology." But they do not know the cause of this antipathy to the subject by the child, and they are entitled to know it.

It is true that the promulgation of the theory of evolution was a great step in the advancement of human knowledge. It gave men a new conception of man and his relation to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; it stimulated research along diverse and radiating lines of animal and plant life, and evolved new truths and principles; it effected a radical change in the method of all lines of institutional growth; it has profoundly affected the methods of teaching every subject in the high school and college curriculum but one, and this the one above all others with which the theory of evolution is most intimately connected—the teaching of plant and animal life. Evolution has evolved every other subject outside of the one of which it is supposed to be an explanation. As a result, the content of the biological courses in the secondary schools and colleges has been practically unchanged during the past fifteen years.

The explanation is simple. Every secondary school teacher who "majored" in biology comes into these schools glowing with the evolutionary idea, the study of structure for structure's sake. He possesses an exalted idea of the mental discipline to be derived from the continued, persistent, and exhaustive study of the anatomical and microscopical features of the green hydra, the homologies and analogies of the appendages of the crayfish, or the similarities and differences between the mouth parts of a grasshopper and a honey-bee—all from the standpoint of evolution. Imitation is strong in these men. They were fed this material in college. It has become a part of their mental fiber. They feel commissioned to go out into the highways and byways and compel the immature child to swallow the same dose and attempt to assimilate it. This was my experience. Every class which I taught received a thorough training in the relationships of the animal and plant forms from the lowest to the highest, and found themselves—nowhere. I have since reformed.

What is to be done with this class of instructors? Can they be converted, or must they be killed off? The biological teacher of the future must have as his sole purpose the adaptation of the realm of nature to the intelligence of the child, rather than to compel the child to accept the fetish of the college.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Suppose you hold sweet converse with these evolutionary advocates. Bring forward your arguments for the cultural, disciplinary, and informational value of a knowledge of the common forms of animal life about us. His invariable answer will be, "But how are you to teach the great facts and principles of evolution unless you make a careful and minute study of the animal structures which show it?"

My counter-question would be, "But why teach evolution at all to a thirteen-year-old, at the total expense of function and a knowledge of the common forms of life?" I claim that after the average pupil has made a careful study of the maxillæ, maxillipeds, gill-bailers, walking legs, and swimmerets of the crayfish he is no more able to draw conclusions in the interests of evolution than if he had never seen a crayfish, and he has certainly lost some of the natural curiosity which might be the beginnings of the future enthusiastic nature lover.

"What! Deprive the pupil of a knowledge of the great principle of evolution? Never, as long as I am a teacher of biology." You might as well dispense here with your arguments for practical biology.

Now, what are the results of this method of teaching? They are at once laughable and pathetic. When a high school graduate asks you if pickles and cucumbers grow on the same tree, the answer is obvious. What a compliment to the teaching of evolution when a teacher in a city high school, a college graduate and a candidate for an advanced degree, asks you to describe the characteristics of a dandelion, so that he may recognize one the next time he sees it. These people are products of the evolutionary procedure. They vow they know how many nerve ganglia there are in a crayfish, but don't know the differences between a mud turtle and a snake.

Dr. Clifton Hodge, of Clark University, says he was surprised at the lack of common knowledge evidenced by a class of sophomores in biology. He sent them out to gather insects. They gathered insects—and some snakes, frogs, toads, and mud turtles, and they didn't know the difference. But there is a gleam of hope. I absolutely agree with Mr. Hornaday's main contention that evolution is emphasized and practical knowledge of the common forms of life is neglected. But I am inclined to protest strongly against his statement when he says that "so far as I am aware, nowhere in the United States is there a school . . . wherein pupils can enter classes and gain a comprehensive knowledge of such subjects as those mentioned above" (see preceding paragraph). My observations of work in the secondary schools of this city during the past year have led me to believe that there is a marked attempt being made by some teachers to adopt new subject-matter and new methods of procedure. There are at present at least four distinct committees working on new syllabi. The State has just issued the advance sheets of a new syllabus. This is good, but it does not go far enough. A few teachers have come to believe that the study of form and structure as such is a severe handicap upon the deserved popularity of the biological sciences, and is making void the practical applications of their teachings. They believe in the disciplinary value of a knowledge of the common and economic forms of life, because—(1) Those things which the pupil recognizes because close to his every-day experience stimulate interest. This obtained, and the rest follows. (2) Life to-day is extremely practical. Economics prevail. The conservation of human life is to be the aim of the future teaching of biology. Animal husbandry and the conservation of our National life-giving resources—in short, civic biology—must be the basis of the future secondary school of instruction.

It was my fortune to be appointed chairman of a committee of three persons whose duty it was to construct a new course in biology for the school in which I am now teaching. The ground was thoroughly gone over, Eastern and Western methods compared, old and new syllabi consulted. As a result we have adopted a course, after six months' discussion, which will be tried out in the fall. I believe that this course, as outlined, admirably meets Mr. Hornaday's objections to biology as now taught in those schools where his observations were made. I claim for this new course the following features:

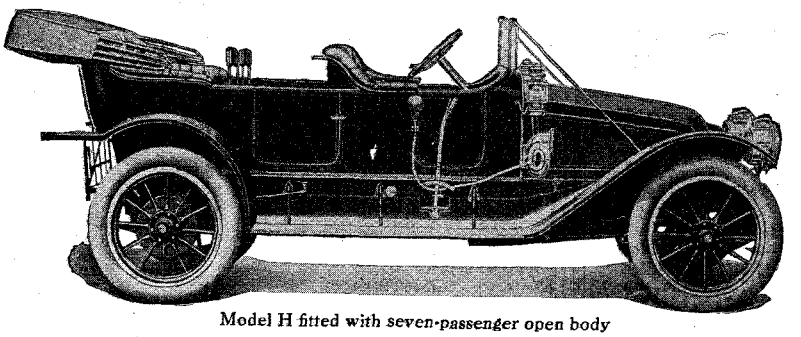
1. Anatomy does *not* prevail, but is, on the other hand, extremely insignificant.
2. The philosophic idea is not dominant, nor does evolution play a prominent part.
3. There is a well-defined plan of procedure, so logical that the successive points are inevitable.
4. The object-lesson fetish is to a large extent abandoned.
5. Function is strongly emphasized.
6. The economic importance of animals is made very important.
7. The recognition and simple classification of our common animals are provided for.
8. A general concept of the groups of the animal kingdom is included.
9. The conservation of useful animal forms and the means of destroying injurious forms are clearly explained.
10. The "laboratory" work is cut to a minimum.

The central idea of the whole course will be to induce the pupil to build up his own concepts and draw his own conclusions under the guidance of the teacher. It will not be a hodgepodge of nerve ganglia, trochanters, and ectosarcs, nor will it be a "pouring in" process, but it will be a developing process based on the pupil's already acquired knowledge. The inevitable result of this method of procedure will be an attempt at classification—how far will depend upon the aptitude of the pupil and the skill of the teacher.

GEORGE C. WOOD.
Boys' High School, Brooklyn, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Franklin "The Car Beautiful"



Model H fitted with seven-passenger open body

Tenth Annual Announcement

In the Franklin line for the 1911 season are four chassis sizes, two "sixes" and two "fours", fitted with eleven different styles of open and closed bodies. All bodies are the latest Parisian type.

With no radiator and fan to interfere, the Franklin body and hood lines are blended harmoniously, giving a beauty and smartness obtainable by no other design.

List of Models and Specifications

Model H, larger and more powerful than last year, is fitted with full seven-passenger open body or double torpedo-phaeton four-passenger body.

Specifications: Six 4½ x 4½ cylinders; 48-horse-power; 133-inch wheel base; tires, rear 38 x 5½ inches, front 37 x 5 inches; weight, touring car 3300 pounds; price, $4500; wheel base of torpedo-phaeton, 126 inches; weight, 3200 pounds; price, $4500.

Model D, larger, with six cylinders, is fitted with full five-passenger open body, double torpedo-phaeton four-passenger body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Six 4 x 4 cylinders; 38-horse-power; 123-inch wheel base; tires, rear 37 x 5 inches, front 36 x 4½ inches; weight, touring car 2800 pounds, torpedo 2700 pounds; prices, touring car $3500, torpedo-phaeton $3500, limousine or landaulet $4400.

Model M, a new medium-size car, fitted with five-passenger open body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Four 4 x 4 cylinders; 25-horse-power; 108-inch wheel base; tires, rear 34 x 4½ inches, front 34 x 4 inches; weight, touring car 2300 pounds; price, $2700; limousine or landaulet, price, $3500.

Model G, longer wheel base and roomier, fitted with four-passenger open body. It is the only high-grade small car built in America.

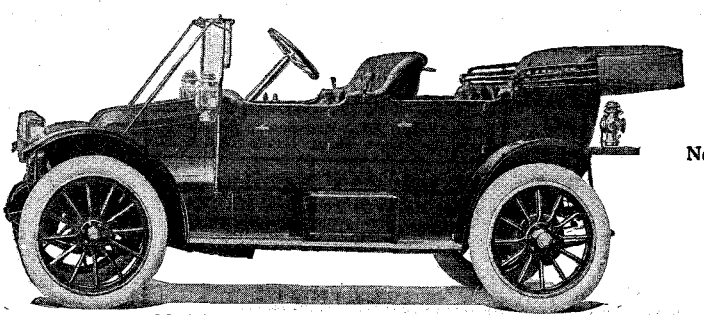
Specifications: Four 3⅜ x 4 cylinders; 18-horse-power; 100-inch wheel base; tires, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3½ inches; weight 1850 pounds; price, $1950.

Special runabout, G type, fitted with single torpedo-phaeton two-passenger body.

Specifications: Four 3⅜ x 4 cylinders; tires, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3½ inches; weight, 1800 pounds; price, including top and glass front, $1950.

Standard equipment, all models, includes top.

Deliveries are on schedule; selection of date is on order of sale



New catalogue on request

Model M fitted with five-passenger open body

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y

Licensed under Selden Patent

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y

Sole Distributor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: *Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and* Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

European Tours

The COLLVER Tours
(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES
ROUND THE WORLD
WESTWARD EASTWARD
Sept. 27——Oct. 8—Nov. 5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, Etc. Oct. 29
For Detailed Information Address
The Collver Tours Company
420 Boylston St., Boston

British Isles Tour. $250
Berlin, Athens, Rome, London $400
Egypt and Palestine. $600
Mexico and Yucatan. $400
S. H. Longley, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

THE ORIENT 1911

EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE
Sail in February 1911 and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparation. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for *Suggested Readings* and *Maps*.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

EUROPE Mrs. Griffiths, experienced abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

ENGLISH TOURS BY AUTOMOBILE

Private cars. Go where you please. Illustrated booklet free by post.
MOTOR TOURING CO.
43 Pembroke Pl., Liverpool, England

AROUND THE WORLD
Small parties sailing Sept., Oct., and Nov.
EGYPT and PALESTINE
Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Europe **Miss WELDON,** unlimited experience abroad, chaperons **Egypt** young ladies. Highest references. Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

STUDY and travel for girls, with college instructor of much experience abroad. 6 months in Paris, 2 in Munich. Address F, 12 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Motor Tour in Europe
The only chaperon touring in her own car, takes party of five. Sixth tour sailing September 10. Three months $1,550; five, $2,000; six, including Egypt and Greece, $2,500. For particulars address Mrs. KEITH GORDON, 11 East Newton St., Boston.

LADY, with nine years' residence and travel abroad, will chaperon small party for winter tour of five months; sailing October fourth. Address Miss WHITE, 75 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass.

European Tours

ROUND THE WORLD
Thirty-ninth annual series of *Tours de Luxe*. Westbound from San Francisco August 23, September 13, 27, 1910; Eastbound from New York November 5, 24, 1910, January 7, 1911. Comprehensive Itineraries. The Best in Travel.
Late Summer Tours to Europe, and the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau. Official Agents for the Passion Play.
Annual Series of
TOURS TO THE ORIENT
Leave from January to April, 1911.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, etc.
Cook's Travellers Cheques are Good All Over the World.

University Prints
2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

European Hotels

ITALY

NAPLES (ITALY). Bertolini's Palace. Open all year. Grand view. Healthy. Eur. Pl. Single from $1.20, Double f. $2. Double bath f. $4 daily. Am. Pl. Autumn & Winter f. $3, Spring f. $4 daily.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills ***Falls Village, Conn.***
SALONIC SANATARIUM
For the treatment and cure of incipient tuberculosis. THOMAS I. SHANNON, M.D.

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—*First-class in all respects*; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients.
Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Beach Hotel
Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes. American or European plan. An ideal resort, uniting city gayeties with the quiet of country and seashore, delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, close to the great South Park and but 10 minutes' ride from the theater and shopping district. Cool, refreshing breezes—smooth, sandy bathing beach—every comfort and convenience—all summer attractions. Tourists, transients and summer guests find hearty welcome. For booklet address Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago.

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

The Homestead, Bailey Island, Me.
SEPTEMBER—the incomparable month — mellow days, clear, crisp air, evenings by the open fire. The Homestead will receive guests until October first. Booklet. T. E. HAZELL

Robinhood Inn Bailey's Island, Me **and Cottages,**
Three minutes to ocean or bay; fine spring water; modern plumbing; tennis, sailing, bathing. Circular. MISS MASSEY.

DOME-OF-THE-ROCK
CASTINE, MAINE
Cottage life with central dining-room among the balsam firs on the cliffs of Penobscot Bay Golf, tennis, sailing, canoeing, and bathing Fine drives. Accommodations for 100 guests. Illustrated circulars.

MAPLECROFT FARM
Norway, Me. 15th season. Rates $7 up Write for booklet. W. C. HOBBS.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
Altitude 900 ft. Sanitarium for semi-invalids.
CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND, M.D.

Ocean House, York Beach, Me. Leading hotel. 60 miles from Boston. Fine bathing, fishing, and sailing. Orchestra, golf, tennis, baseball. Pure water. Beautiful trolley rides. Illustrated booklet. W. J. Simpson

MASSACHUSETTS

BACK BAY BOSTON Room and bath $1.00 per day; also suites two and three rooms with private bath. Best residence section, on car line. Write for booklet. **The Mountfort,** 5 Mountfort, cor. Beacon St Café. H. G. SUMMERS, Prop.

The Ocean View **Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass.**
An ideal resort on the Massachusetts Coast Hot sea water baths. Auto garage. Booklet
H. W. DUNKLEE, Prop.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a special feature. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lakeside House **On Lake Sunapee**
Booklet. GEO. S. PRESCOTT,
New London, N. H.

Hillside Inn, White Mountains, N.H. Greatly enlarged, rates moderate. All popular amusements. Finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet L. T. CLAWSON, Prop., Bethlehem, N. H

FITZGERALD COTTAGE, White Mts., Bethlehem, N. H. Quiet, homelike, healthful; farm connected; spring water, good table, open fire, furnace, piano, telephone, tennis. Rates $9 to $12 week.

NEW JERSEY

SEA GIRT, N. J.
THE TREMONT
Every room the same full ocean view. Right on the Beach. Seventeenth season under the same management. S. Hinkson-Woodward.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL

HOTEL AND SANATORIUM

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

An ideal place for a long or short stay. Stone, brick and steel building. Rooms en suite with hot and cold sea water in private baths. Over 70 forms of Tonic and Curative Baths and Treatments with trained attendants. Sea Water used in all Hydriatic Treatments.

N. Y. Office, 1122 Broadway.

F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager.

IF GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY send 2ct. Stamp for Free 80-page Hotel Guide with rates, City Map, and all attractions Hotel Bureau, Box 895, Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY

NO EQUAL IN NEW YORK

Homelike Hotel for Ladies Unescorted

Every room has a private bath for $2 per day

Room with private bath, meals for one, $3.00 day

" " " " " " two, 5.00 "

HOTEL EARLE

103 & 105 WAVERLEY PL.

Near Fifth Avenue

DAVID H. KNOTT, Prop.

Our Porter will meet you at station by appointment

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort

Elmira, New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician

E. B. Gleason, Propr.

"INTERPINES"

A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

When visiting

Historic Philadelphia

Stop at "THE PARKSIDE,"

40th St. and Girard Ave., opp. Fairmount Park. First-class accommodations, including bath, $1 a day and up. Best to advance reservation. Write for circular.

The Wiscasset Bungalows

A few bungalows can now be rented for Sept. Living-room, bath, from two to six bedrooms. Furnished. **Central Dining Hall.**

M. C. LOCKWOOD, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Hotels and Resorts

VERMONT

Echo Lake Hotel in the heart of the Green Mountains. **TYSON, VT.** Exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklet. D. C. FENN, Proprietor.

Apartments

The Toronto—Dupont Circle

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 delightfully located **furnished** apartments for rent from October to June. Address Apartment 71.

Unmarried man and mother wish to secure **furnished apartment** of small family away for winter. Must be near a park or command view. 9,133, Outlook.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CT. New All-Year House 11 Rooms; 2 Baths. Large Lot; Near Water; Price, $13,000. Designed by Edward B. Stratton, Architect of Boston.

Room 83, 16 State St., Boston.

MAINE

For Sale at **SOUTHPORT,** Maine, about 60 acres shore land, extending from Townsend Gut to Sheepscot River and Ebenecook Harbor, with heavy growth of Spruce, also 8 acres on Spruce Point, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, at head of Linnekin Bay. Apply to James F. Bliss, 91 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Maine Coast Real Estate

Summer Cottages, Islands, Bungalows, Farms.

H. P. WILLETT & CO., Waldoboro, Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE

Gentleman's country estate, eleven miles north of Boston, Mass. Old colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, 6 open fireplaces, hot water heat, hard wood floors, 12 acres of land and wood lot, good out-buildings. 11 cent fare to Boston. 3 minutes to express trains. Price, $10,000. George Hatch, 49 Federal St., Boston.

NEW JERSEY

Franklin F. Mayo & Co. solicit your **Real Estate** business in **Newark, N. J.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE

N. H. HOMESTEAD

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Fine old house on highest point of land on Turnpike Road between Portsmouth and Concord in Southern New Hampshire. House fully furnished and in running order, all ready to move into. Just the place for summer and fall months. One of the few remaining. Splendid condition, fine old fireplaces, one nearly 6 feet wide with old crane, old knocker on door, spindle staircase, fine paneling, 6 bedrooms, more easily made if desired; modern bathroom, running water; barns, growing gardens, pasture, fruit, etc. Plenty of wood, hay, etc. Good roads and beautiful scenery. High elevation, cool nights. Within 2 minutes of P. O. (two mails daily), doctor, church, schools, store, etc. Over 50 acres surrounding. Many attractive drives over good roads. Beautiful lakes in every direction from 2 to 6 miles distant. 9 miles to Epsom Station (2 stages daily); 15 miles from Epping or Rochester, daily stage; 18 from Dover; 20 from Concord. For terms, etc., address

Owner, Box 97, Northwood Ridge, N. H.

Real Estate

NEW HAMPSHIRE

$500 CASH

$500 mortgage, buys a beautiful little farm of nine acres if sold at once. High land and all tillable. Cuts 4 tons hay. All kinds fruit. 9-room house. Buildings in fair condition. Near P. O., store, and all conveniences. Splendid neighborhood. Highest land between Portsmouth, 30 miles, and Concord, 20 miles, away. Splendid summer or all year place. Station Epsom, 9 miles. Address Arthur M. Morse, Northwood Ridge, N. H.

Shore Frontage for Sale

Splendid opportunity to purchase a fine shore frontage with a heavy growth of beautiful pine woods (valued for timber at nearly the price asked for the property) on an attractive lake over 3 miles long within 4½ miles of railroad station in New Hampshire. Property consists of about 50 acres and is especially adapted for a gentleman's summer camp or home. Farm and buildings adjoining. Price $4,000. Address 9,151, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks We have beautiful cottages and camps, furnished and unfurnished, anywhere in the Adirondacks, for sale or rent; all improvements. Write for booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANACS LAKE PLACID

DURYEE & CO.

Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

TO RENT, possession September 1st, **fully equipped, well started country school in Westchester County.** Would require about $2,000 capital. 9,091, Outlook.

OREGON

HOOD RIVER APPLE LANDS

WYETH & ALLEN, Real Estate,

Hood River, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Desirable permanent or summer home for sale cheap. Two story ten room dwelling, barn, gardens and orchard. In small village, three miles from county seat. EMERSON W. GAMMELL, Honesdale, Pa.

VERMONT

FOR RENT SEPT. 6th. Cottage having wide piazza, large living room and bathroom. Fine lawn and views of the Green Mts. and their wonderful foliage. Address Mrs. BUSH, Dorset, Vermont.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA

Our free REAL ESTATE REGISTERS describe select properties in the best portions of this State.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES

Our illustrated periodical is the handsomest publication of its kind in this country. Price twenty-five cents.

H. W. HILLEARY & CO., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Branch offices: Richmond, Va., Fredericksburg, Va., Warrenton, Va., Leesburg, Va.

Near Charlottesville. For rent to experienced farmer, country place of 630 acres; house furnished or unfurnished. Wm. Hempstead, Earnscliff, Charlottesville, Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

MOTHER'S care and home training given motherless children or those whose parents contemplate long absence. Refined home, delightful New York suburb. Excellent schools. Highest references. 4,162, Outlook.

A gentlewoman will take two or three little girls into her attractive suburban home. References. Address Woman's Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—A feeble-minded young man to board. 4,204, Outlook.

THE quiet, refined conditions of a well-ordered home in an exceptionally attractive apartment facing a park is available for an adult. References given and required. Brooklyn. 4,190, Outlook.

73D St., 154 West. Choice single and double rooms with all conveniences; exceptional table. Table guests. References.

A home of culture and refinement with mother and daughter for young girls wishing to attend school in New York City. Social and educational advantages. Best references given and required. 4,215, Outlook.

WANTED—Boarders. Gentleman and wife or two ladies. Sept. Place attractive, restful. Porch breakfasts. Ferncroft. Address Box 185, Pittsford, Vt.

BOARD—Autumn and winter in well-appointed Virginia home. Large house and grounds in the suburbs. Forty miles from Washington. Private family. References exchanged. P. O. Box 206, Leesburg, Virginia.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

WRITERS and authors, send your books to us for estimate. We print, bind, and arrange for marketing at lowest cost. Lino Type-Casting Co., 259 William St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DO you ever WANT? (no doubt you often NEED) business letters absolutely unlike many with whose taste your WASTE PAPER BASKET has long been familiar? Letters that are brief, clearly explanatory, and self-respecting, and that tell a good, clean-cut, probable story, without bombast or bluster. Possibly you'd like to see some samples of such? Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

ASSISTANT matron wanted in private school for young boys. State experience. Send references and photograph. 4,193, Outlook.

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

DODD, Mead & Co. desire a representative who will give full or part time in each city and county. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men are invited to communicate with us immediately. The reward is generous and the work pleasant. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

SECRETARY - bookkeeper needed in boarding school near New York. Send references and photo. State salary expected, including "home." 4,192, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Working housekeeper. Assume charge home. Small family. Box 208, New Dorp, Staten Island.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls from every State. Register now for September. Send for Bulletin 21. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS—Register to-day to secure a teaching position. Vacancies still occurring. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. California Teachers' Agency. San Francisco. Los Angeles.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

FOR housekeepers, matrons, governesses, mothers' helpers, etc., address Miss Richards, Saunderstown, R. I.

WANTED—Resident tutor for winter at Ridgeway Plantation, Clarkton, Va., for three children. Bryn Mawr or Radcliffe graduate preferred. 4,163, Outlook.

MALE Normal graduate wanted as assistant headmaster in school for young boys. Send photograph and references. 4,191, Outlook.

THE Hopkins' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Avenue. Tutors, governesses, children's nurses, housekeepers, companions, secretaries, attendants, trained nurses. Supplies schools, families, institutions, hospitals.

NURSERY governess for two boys aged six and three. New York in winter. Must be a lady, thoroughly experienced with boys, and a Protestant. Best references required. Address, with full particulars, George Debevoise, Easthampton, Long Island.

WANTED—French or German governess to teach boy of twelve mathematics and Latin. Address Managing Editor Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Position as matron of children's home by woman with years of experience in children's work. 4,151, Outlook.

AUTHOR, Ph.D., wants travel at good salary, with social advantage. Then write book on shares and form International Shakesperian League. Age 31, single, German-American. 4,197, Outlook.

Business or Professional

EXPERIENCED woman desires executive position. 4,155, Outlook.

Business Situations

YOUNG man desires position as confidential clerk. Nine years' experience as accountant and correspondent. Expert typewriter operator. Best references. 4,195, Outlook.

GENTLEMAN, best references, would like management and care of large estate, farm or country place, in any locality. 4,198, Outlook.

STENOGRAPHER desires position in private school in New York City. 4,208, Outlook.

WOMAN, 36, with sufficient brains to qualify, desires responsible position connected with hotel, school, or home. 4,221, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY as companion. Intelligent, reliable. California, South, or travel. 4,107, Outlook.

LADY, experienced—position, managing housekeeper or chaperon. Highest references. 4,178, Outlook.

BRADFORD graduate, twenty-four, experienced traveler, desires position as companion or chaperon. 4,120, Outlook.

EFFICIENT young woman, actively domestic, desires responsible position as housekeeper, companion, or secretary. Versatile, adaptable, musical, traveled. 4,182, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER and SECRETARY. Refined, capable, energetic young American woman, BEST EXPERIENCE housekeeping and secretary's work, fluent French, typewriting, wishes to fill one or both of the above positions. Any distance. Advertisement good until September 15. BEST REFERENCES. 4,201, Outlook.

EDUCATED German lady, speaking English, desires position as housekeeper or companion in refined home. Recently widowed. Highest references. Mrs. Anna Packard, 714 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEMOTHER for school or institution. Long experience. Best references. Box 278, Cedarville, Ohio.

A woman of refinement and education desires a position as companion to an elderly woman or chaperon to a young lady. References exchanged. 4,209, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPETENT, refined, experienced woman desires position as matron or housemother in boarding school. 4,216, Outlook.

WANTED—By a young, experienced graduate physician, position as companion. Elderly gentleman or invalid. Desire to travel. $50 a week and expenses. 4,212, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, or responsible position wanted September by English gentlewoman experienced here and abroad. 4,213, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Position as teacher, chaperon, or superintendent. Higher English, four languages and music. 4,146, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced in kindergarten and primary, wants position. Highest references. 4,173, Outlook.

STAMMERING—University graduate and master of elocution, who has studied under best European specialists, will take limited number of private pupils, all ages, in New York and vicinity, after Sept. 1. Highest references. Terms moderate. 4,196, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN graduate desires position as governess. Twelve years' experience in private teaching. Nature studies. Best references. 4,194, Outlook.

REFINED Frenchman, speaking English fluently, desires school position as teacher of French, Latin, or German. 4,200, Outlook.

TRAINED kindergartner wishes position in or near New York City. 4,185, Outlook.

FRENCH, refined lady, musician, experienced, best references, wishes position as chaperon, teacher, secretary. Would travel. 4,184, Outlook.

DEFECTIVE, backward or slow children tutored by Radcliffe graduate of experience. 4,186, Outlook.

NURSERY governess. Refined young woman, well educated. Highest references. 4,205, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes position. Excellent testimonials. Specialties, English and history. 4,203, Outlook.

TUTORING or other work wanted until Sept. 15. College man, teacher, six years' experience. 4,183, Outlook.

WOMAN with successful teaching record in college and preparatory school desires non-resident position to teach English Literature or English. 4,214, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—Teaches music, German, French. Speaks English. Experienced. 4,210, Outlook.

HARVARD graduate, experienced tutor and companion, would like position for coming year. 4,222, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes position with family. English, music, languages. 4,223, Outlook.

WOMEN'S GOODS

CLOSING out several lines of linen torchon laces at half price, from two cents per yard up. Send stamp for samples. The Irish Linen Co., Importers, Davenport, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOPKINS sells everything for MOTOR BOATS and yachts. Send for catalog and save money. 119 Chambers St., New York.

PLAYS. Katharine McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

THE Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, desirous of enlarging its training school, offers to women of good standing a course in nursing lasting two years. Remuneration $7.00 a month. Apply to Superintendent.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

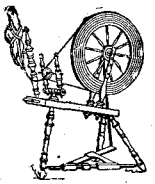
HOME and PETS cared for by New England family of father, mother, and son of 18, who on account of school and business must be near New York a year. 4,188, Outlook.

EXCELLENT opportunity for clubs. Desirable assembly rooms, office, and basement for tea room. Apply 19 East 26th St.

KEEP A FILE OF THE OUTLOOK. It is valuable for reference. A handsome Binder in jade green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade Mark



Established Half a Century

Special Summer Sales At McCutcheon's

During the Summer we shall close out at a reduction in price a large assortment of attractive goods in the following departments:

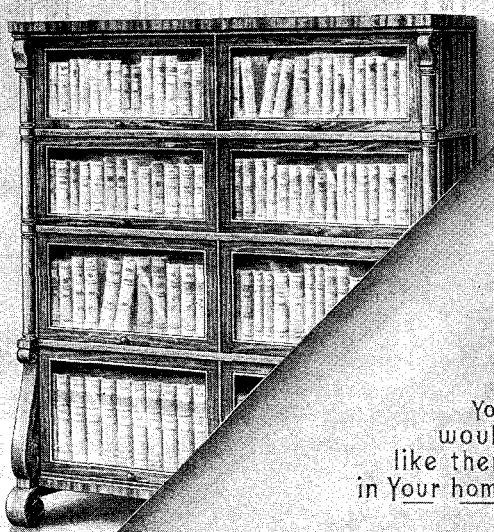
Linen Coats and Suits
Tailor-made Waists
French and American Lingerie
Lingerie Waists and Dresses
French and American Corsets
Washable Dress Fabrics

We also direct especial attention to our assortment of Housekeeping Linens of all kinds. The collection, even during the summer season, is usually complete.

Visitors passing through the city are cordially invited to inspect these goods.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co., 5th Avenue and 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Waldorf-Astoria



You would like them in Your home

Period Styles in

Macey

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

Designed and made by

The Macey Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

O.H.L. WERNICKE PRES.
FATHER OF SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

SOLD BY MERCHANTS

64 PAGE STYLE BOOK FREE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New Way to Cool and Ventilate

You must Draw the foul air out—Blow the fresh air in

This can be done only with a scientifically designed ventilator of sufficient power and capacity.

Open windows do not ventilate; they simply admit breezes blowing in the right direction. Desk and ceiling fans simply stir up the dead air and disease germs in the room.

Real ventilation is impossible without a positive **Blower** that will draw the foul air out, or blow the fresh air in

The Sturtevant ventilator, consisting of a multivane (patented) fan, a small motor, connected by cord with an electric light socket (alternating or direct current), gives **positive** ventilation. It thoroughly changes and purifies the air in an ordinary sized room every ten or fifteen minutes.

Sturtevant

" READY-TO-RUN " VENTILATING SET
Reversible Type, Mounted on Window Board

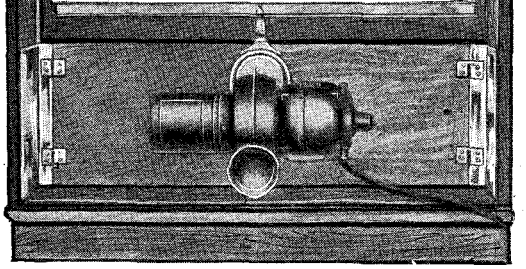
This set (shown below) mounted on a window board, can be put in and taken out of the window, and the sash raised or lowered behind it. This allows the fan to blow fresh air into the room, or, by turning the fan case, it draws the bad air out of the room.

The Sturtevant Set is a perfect device for ventilating and cooling offices, kitchens, dining rooms, closets, smoking rooms, restaurants, telephone booths, boat cabins, lodge rooms, laboratories, toilet rooms, sleeping rooms, Pullman cars, private cars, etc. Used in bedrooms it gives the effect of sleeping out of doors.

Do not misjudge it by the disappointing results given by unscientifically designed devices purporting to serve the same purpose, and which are so small and complicated that they cannot possibly do the work.

Reversible Window Board sets, all mounted ready to put in your window, $40, express prepaid in the United States. Our illustrated Booklet describes this set and others for special purposes, and gives facts about ventilation. *Send for Booklet 083. Trade prices to Electrical Contractors, Hardware Dealers and Power Companies.*

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.
BRANCH OFFICES: 50 Church St., N. Y. City; 135 N. 3rd St., Phila.; 329 W. 3rd St., Cincinnati; 300 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis; 530 S. Clinton St., Chicago; 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg; 1006 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 34 Oliver St., Boston; 529 Metropolitan Bldg., Minneapolis; 423 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland; 1108 Granite Bldg., Rochester; 326 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans; 319 Connecticut Mutual Bldg., Hartford.



SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

As the Secured Certificates issued by this company yield 6% per annum net—being tax free—the income therefrom is from 50 to 100% greater than from most taxable securities. They are doubly secured by reason of our Capital and Surplus of $400,000.00 and the First Mortgage accompanying each Certificate.

Write for booklet "A," which explains fully.

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

F. E. McGURRIN - *PRES.* EST. 1886

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

YIELDING **5% to 5½% NET**

FOR LARGE AND SMALL **Investors**

You need not be a capitalist to enjoy the solid advantages of security and income of investing your funds in such sums as you can conveniently spare from time to time in mortgages or

FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST BONDS

On New York and Suburban Real Estate

yielding 5% to 5½% net, payment of both interest and principal guaranteed by this company.

Payments of $10 to $100 will begin your ownership and income of these trust bonds which are secured by first mortgages deposited with the Windsor Trust Company of New York for the Bond-holder's protection.

Issued in amounts of $100 and multiples thereof, cashable at holder's option upon short notice, interest beginning at once and payable semi-annually.

Under Supervision of New York Banking Dept.

Our booklet with full particulars sent upon request. Address

NEW YORK MORTGAGE CO.

Dept. B, 1475 Broadway, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED